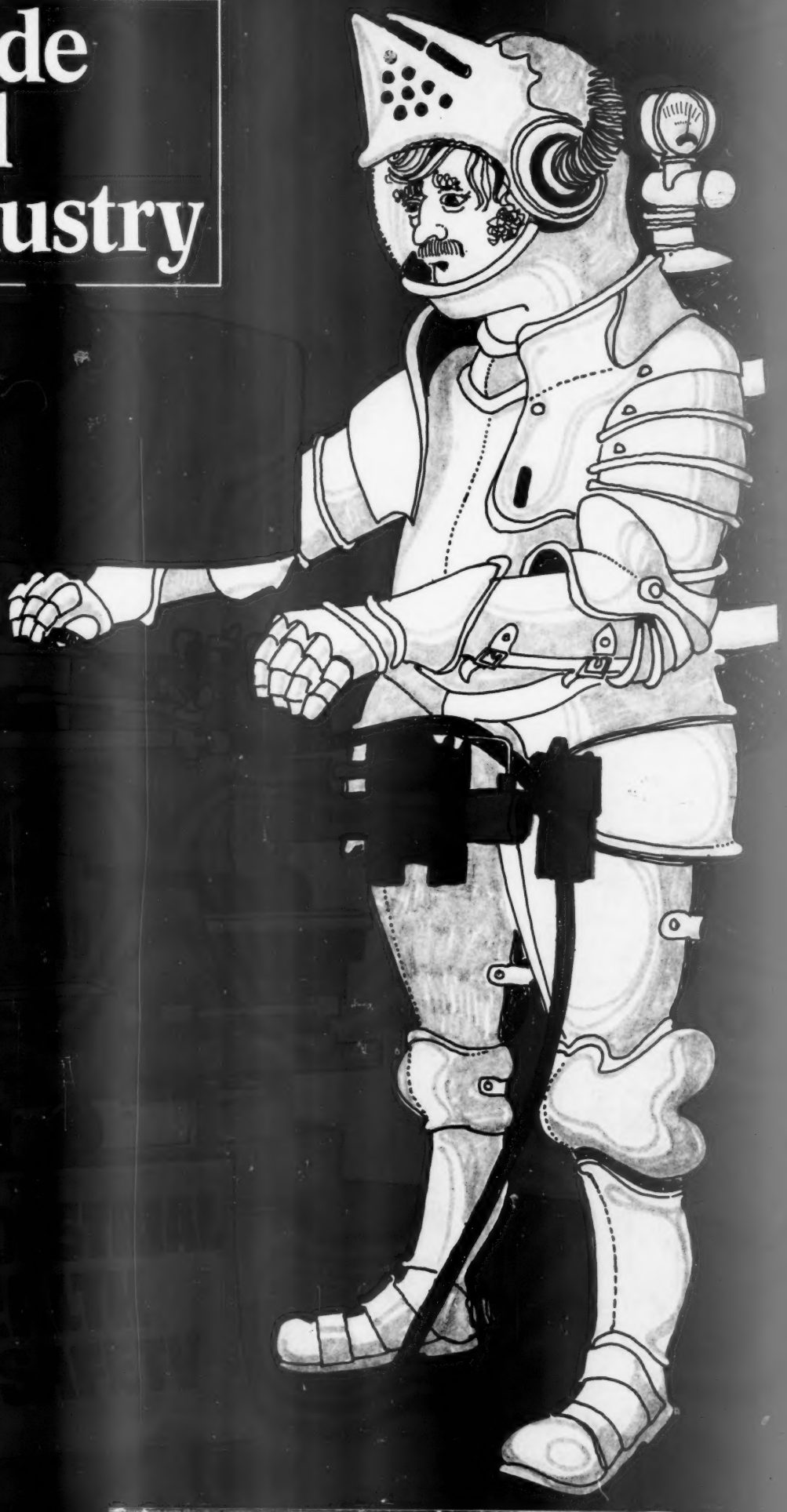
Trade and Industry



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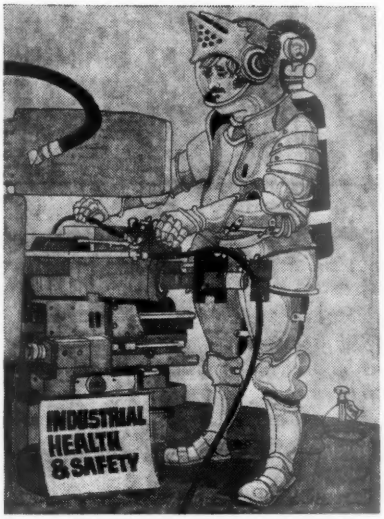
Trade and Industry

2 January 1975

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



With the co-operation of the local museum, hospital, and electrical contractors, the enterprising management of this factory has provided what it believes to be adequate measures for the health and safety of employees. New impetus to the cause of health and safety at all places of work has been given in the establishment of the Health and Safety Commission. In a *Trade and Industry* interview, John Locke, director of the Health and Safety Executive – the operational commission – outlines new responsibilities assumed on 1 January.

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Britain

Health and safety at work

Since the new organisation only officially came into being on 1 January, could you first tell us exactly what the Commission and Executive are?

The Health and Safety Commission is a body which represents both sides of industry – management and unions – and the local authorities, and has been given responsibility by the Government for developing policies in the health and safety field instead of, as previously, this resting with Government Departments and Ministers. They are a part-time body – except for the Chairman, Bill Simpson, who is full time.

The actual operation of the Health and Safety organisation will be carried out by the Executive, a separate statutory body appointed by the Commission. The Executive works in accordance with directions and guidance given to it by the Commission and will bring together all the existing major inspectorates in the health and safety field – the Factories Inspectorate, the Mines and Quarries Inspectorate, the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, the Explosives Inspectorate and the Alkali Inspectorate, as well as the Safety in Mines Research Establishment and the Employment Medical Advisory Service. These will all be brought within one organisation, instead of being scattered and working independently over a series of Government Departments. And the Executive will be specifically responsible for doing all the work which the Commission wants and also for enforcing any legal requirements which are laid down, as well as providing an advisory service to both sides of industry.

Apart from centralisation, in what way will this new body be an improvement on the various component Inspectorates and other bodies?

Well, I think there are two major improvements which one hopes to get from the new arrangements. In the first place the Commission will represent those people who are directly involved and concerned with health and safety legislation both in management and the trade unions and they will be taking responsibility – and this is the whole point – taking responsibility themselves for the kind of requirements which are laid down and the provision of adequate information and advisory services to industry. Secondly, bringing the Inspectorates together means that we shall have quite a large organisation, much larger than any of the component parts and we shall be able to provide research and laboratory support services, office support services, libraries and everything else required for an effective service on a large scale. As far as the employers and trade unions are concerned, there will normally be one person and one person only responsible for health and safety matters in that particular enterprise and they will have one person they can always go to over the whole range of the activities which were previously scattered, in many cases, over as many as three or four separate inspectorates.

Can you allay the suspicions that I feel industry will have that this is yet another large bureaucratic organisation to grapple with, and that whereas before, for instance, a chap who was interested only with safety in mines and knew his contacts will now have to deal with perhaps a large, very impersonal organisation?

Oh no. The various specialised inspectorates will remain. The Mines Inspectorate, for example, will remain and people who are responsible for the safety in mines will continue to be mines inspectors. And the same with the Nuclear Installations Inspectors. But there are places in which, in fact, both a factory inspector and a mines inspector, for example, were involved because there was both a mine and a production unit tacked on to it. In future this can be handled as a single body. Equally, we shall sometimes want experience, say, on tunnelling which is available in the Mines Inspectorate and can be brought to bear on a tunnelling problem somewhere else, this kind of thing. But basically, the specialised inspectorates will remain.

In his report 'Safety and Health at Work' Lord Robens implied that we were getting more and more very specific legislation that was becoming less and less effective. On the other hand, it is obvious, historically, that some sort of legislation is required. Do you see the persuasion function of your new organisation as basically stick or basically carrot – or perhaps a mixture of both?

It's a mixture of both. What Lord Robens was saying – and I think many people believe it is true – was that we are multiplying tiny detail regulations, trying to tell people exactly what they ought to do in particular specialised circumstances when, in practice, of course, things are always a bit different. It is very difficult to draft masses of highly detailed requirements which will really fit individual situations.

What we have done, therefore, is to say that we will have some very general obligations placed upon firms – not just to comply with specialised individual legal requirements, but to provide a genuinely safe working environment and to make sure that they don't impose risks on the general public going about their business in the area of the factory or other installation. These are general obligations and what they mean is that every management has got to consider, in future, not just whether it's complying with some detailed requirements, but whether it is doing what it ought to be doing, providing as safe a place of work, as safe an organisation, as it can. Now that means that we shall probably have rather less in future of

On 1 January the new Health and Safety Commission took over responsibility for all existing legislation on Health and Safety at Work from the various Government Departments involved. From now on, it will be responsible for operating, through the Health and Safety Executive, the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974 as well as the Factories, Mines and Quarries, Alkali, Explosives, and Nuclear Installation Inspectorates, and the Employment Medical Advisory Service.
Here, Alan Williams talks to John Locke, Director of the Health and Safety Executive, about the problems and aspirations of his new charge.

highly detailed and specific requirements, because we have got this general requirement. A lot of it can be written up in Codes of Practice which can be framed rather more informally than legal requirements. Nevertheless, one has got to have a legal framework, which requires people to provide a safe working environment. But this, in itself, will not achieve very much. I'm sure that nearly everybody believes that what is necessary if we are to have improvement in health and safety records, is a change of attitude on the part both of management and very often of the workers and their representatives.

The major change the new legislation brings in is that we shall in future be trying not to attack the symptoms, but the causes – the lack of concern by management about these problems and very often the lack of concern by the workers. We shall be trying to bring home to them the need for effective organisation on both sides and the need to take advantage of the information and advisory services which the Commission and the Executive will be providing. Probably one of the most important features in the new legislation is the requirement, which will be worked out in detail quite soon, for the appointment of Workers' Safety Representatives and Joint Safety Committees in the larger organisations. These have been deliberately designed to bring together management and workers to discuss the health and safety problems in that particular work place and this has worked well in areas where it has been tried in the past. We are determined that a very great deal of effort shall be put in to developing this and helping it on its way and the Commission, representing as it does both sides of industry, will be particularly well placed to encourage this development.

How big is the problem of industrial injury?

I think it is a mistake to talk about it in general terms at all. There are areas where accidents at work are a very serious matter – the construction industry is a very obvious case in point – and there are other areas where there are also very high accident records. On average our accident record in industry in this country is not at all bad compared with many other countries, but there are still some very bad patches. The health side is going to be an increasing problem in certain sections of industry because we're dealing with hazards which often do not show themselves for a long period – perhaps up to a generation – and large numbers of new materials, chemicals and processes are being brought into use all the time. It means that there is a continuous new set of potential hazards developing which may not be identified for a long time, just as we were not able to identify the risks from the production of the vinyl chlorides polymer for a long time. In these particular sections of industry there is need for a highly expert body which will identify these dangers as quickly as possible and before too many people become affected. It is in this kind of area that I think the biggest future hazards are going to be.

The other big area which we must reassure ourselves on is of course the kind of incident we had at Flixborough where disaster at a large scale plant can affect a very wide area outside the plant as well as killing a large number of people within it. And although these are very rare occurrences, I'm sure that the Commission and Executive will be trying to reduce still further the risks of this ever happening.

Flixborough, and other disasters on a similar scale, inevitably hit the headlines, but do, in fact, larger organisations tend to be riskier or safer? Is there any evidence that large organisations tend to take more risks, are less organised, safetywise?

This is a difficult question because you have to compare like with like and of course where you're setting up very large scale petrochemical complexes they are set up mainly by big firms, so you've nothing much to compare it with. And, on the whole, smaller firms tend to be operating slightly less hazardous processes. I'm not really sure that it would be fair to say that the big firms are necessarily better or worse than the smaller firms – there are some big firms whose records have not been good, in particular areas, and there are of course many medium sized firms which are bad. Very small firms tend to be relatively safe, mainly, as I said, because they haven't got any major hazards within them, but also I think because the work people involved are usually much closer to the management and hazards are dealt with sensibly and quickly on the spot.

Flixborough was an event which seemed to take everybody by surprise, both because of its extent and its horrific nature. How do you see yourselves tackling these new technologies where the potential for large-scale disasters is always present?

Well in the first place, I think it would be wrong to say that it took everybody by surprise in the sense that the Chief Factory Inspector had called attention repeatedly to the quite new risks which were involved in chemical plants on this scale, in that they have been multiplied up over the past few years. Even though the process is the same, the scale of the thing is immensely different – and in many cases the actual process is now quite different. We had always been concerned with the risk of something like Flixborough happening and we had been doing what we could – within our present powers – to minimise the risk. The short answer is that the only way forward is for people who build and operate these huge plants consciously to set out from the beginning the exact nature of the hazards they represent and then assess both the hazards and the ways in

which the risks can be minimised. Good firms do this already, but I could not, I fear, say that all firms do so. Our organisation will certainly be considering proposals for requiring such plants to have a licence before they are built and operated, just as nuclear stations have to have licences. But I'm sure that the way forward is not to take over responsibility from the management for safe design and operation and licences would be intended to ensure that both management and design staff have thought about these problems and have satisfied us that they have done an assessment which is realistic and sensible. We shall, of course, have to have staff capable of making sure not only that the plant is safe but also that management has satisfied itself that it is as safe as it can be. I think we must beware of imagining that the likelihood of something like Flixborough is great; it is not that the chances of it happening are great but that when it does happen in the rare case it is of course quite disastrous. Therefore we have, as far as possible, to see that it never happens.

Lord Robens, in his Report, suggests there ought to be more 'self regulation'. This seems to me to imply that it will be left much more to people on the spot to cope and, while the regulations might be very good, surely this means that they are going to be rather inexpert and amateurish in the application of them. Isn't a big education programme going to be necessary?

Well, I think a great deal was misunderstood about that reference to self regulation in the Robens Report and indeed as a result Ministers, in introducing this legislation, explained what they meant by it. I don't think Lord Robens would dissent when I say that, in the first place, it meant that both sides of industry ought to be directly involved in the working out of the requirements – as they are in the Commission. This is a form of self regulation in the sense that they are not having these things imposed upon them by Ministers, but are themselves responsible for working out what is necessary.

In the second place, it means that there ought to be a direct responsibility felt by every management to provide safe, healthy and reasonably pleasant working conditions That's an obligation which every management ought to accept and ought to do something about, and should not merely think that it must merely comply with particular rules and laws that are laid down upon it. It really has an obligation to do something about health and safety and that's the other meaning of self regulation. It means that, in future, managements will probably be asking for a lot more information than in the past and we have an obligation under this Act to provide an information and advisory service to industry. We've always done this to some extent but we shall be putting much more effort into it over the next few years and for a greater part of their time Inspectors will in fact be acting as advisers and providers of information about not only what ought to be done, but what can be done to put things right.

Isn't there a slight conflict in the very title of Inspector, when you're expecting him also to be offering advice? Isn't there a conflict between, on the one hand, a chap coming along to give advice but also, perhaps, to give the place the once-over, in his role of Inspector?

It depends. Obviously, there is a possibility of conflict – it is not one which we have found in dealing with good managements who've accepted their responsibilities, because they are anxious to do what is right. They are not disturbed at having faults pointed out and they're anxious to discuss what can be done to put them right.

But of course, if a management is not really wanting to accept its obligations, they probably don't want advice either and in those cases one is driven to a relationship which is one of insisting that something must be done to put things right and it is really in those sort of situations that the very substantial new powers which are given to us in this Act will come into play. On the whole, Inspectors tell me that they have not found any difficulties with firms with a sense of responsibility to combine the functions of giving advice and making it clear what the obligations are and what needs to be done to comply with the law.

In addition to the new functions you take over in January, from 1 April you become responsible for, I believe, something like five million people who at the moment are not covered by any legislation at all. How do you propose to cope with this huge extra workload?

Well, of course, they include a great many people who are not exposed to very substantial risks, although there are problems. In the schools there are certain problems affecting the position of teachers, just as there are in the case of office workers. Teachers have not been covered in the past whereas office workers have. But nevertheless, it is not a matter – for the most part – of major risks, it is a matter very much more of amenities, adequate lighting, and this kind of thing. So there are large numbers of people who are not very seriously exposed but we will be bringing them into care. On the other hand, there are some groups of people where we suspect the risks are very high, from what we know about it, and in those cases we shall certainly be putting some effort into it. Some of the research laboratories, for example, although they've got very skilled staff in them are nevertheless very hazardous. We also suspect that at least some hospital activities present very serious risks; we don't know how bad the actual accident rate is because we don't get reports, but there are very considerable risks. Again, some of the people working on transmission lines of various kinds are clearly at considerable risk. These are the groups we shall be concentrating on and we shall be expanding the number of our skilled professional staff in order to look after these groups.

As far as shops, offices and schools perhaps are concerned, will you use local authorities as your agents?

Not necessarily. At the moment they are the enforcing authorities on offices and shops and we propose by and large that they should continue to be. We're also discussing with them the possibility of their taking over a lot of other small-scale premises – small works behind shops, for example – and the mass of premises which one tends to find in a town centre and which don't have a major industrial risk attached to them. We're still discussing schools, but I think we shall certainly want local authorities to look after them, either as our agents or on their own accounts, and we're trying to divide up the field so that they can take the ones with the less difficult risks

and we will retain the ones where more specialised experience is probably required to cope.

Does this mean that you will now become involved in problems such as fire prevention or noise abatement in terms of a hazard to health?

We used to be involved with fire prevention but we're now trying to clear up what is a very unsatisfactory situation at the moment. We're transferring – not immediately, but some time in 1975 – the responsibility for fire matters, adequate means of escape and this kind of thing to the fire authorities in all but a small number of premises where perhaps there is a process going on which is a very severe fire hazard in itself. In practice, we shall probably be retaining responsibility for fire problems in about something like 1,000–1,500 places where the fire risk is acutely related to what's going on there, and there is a very considerable fire hazard which has to be looked at along with the rest of it. But for the huge majority we are telling the fire authorities it would be best if they did all this because that is what they are there for and it would be a much tidier arrangement for the public.

What about noise?

If the noise is a health hazard with a real risk to health as opposed to just a nuisance, then certainly we shall be concerned, whether it is the people inside the works or the public outside. But of course a great deal of noise, certainly outside places of work, is a nuisance but not a health hazard and this is a matter which local authorities have powers to deal with.

The title of your new organisation implies a very wide range of interest, as indeed there is, but it seems that the Railways Inspectorate and Aircraft Accident Inspectorate, for example, have been excluded. What was the thinking behind that?

There are a number of very small inspectorates and we are still discussing how to relate them to our work. The Railways Inspectorate is a good example because it has two functions – one is looking after the workers on the railways, the other is seeing that the system is run in such a way that there is no risk, or as little risk as possible, to passengers. Although we are responsible for all problems affecting the health and safety of the general public, we don't want to get involved with the inherent safety of railway systems or aircraft design, or things like this for which there are perfectly adequate bodies at the moment. But we are currently discussing with the Railway Inspectorate how they can in fact act as the agents of the Commission in dealing with the safety of the people working on the railway and, similarly, we shall be discussing with a number of the other people who have these mixed functions how they can take on board, on our behalf, particular bits of this work. It wouldn't be sensible to try and bring them inside the Executive entirely because they have other functions which go rather beyond ours.

Do you see the Executive developing a High Street shop window approach so that you become the accepted people to come to when anyone has a problem, or do you reckon to be background boys who just come along to check conditions every now and again?

We've always been available to give expert advice where there are real problems. We don't think it is right to try to do people's jobs for them – management ought to be capable of doing a great majority of what needs to be done itself. The information is available to it or can be obtained from the Executive and it ought to be quite unnecessary for people to call in the Executive to tell them in great detail what it is that they ought to be doing with the general run of hazards. However, where there are unusual hazards, things which they cannot easily cope with, that is where we come in and that is what our specialist inspectors will be available to do – to go in and examine particular hazards along with management to see what can be done to deal with that particular hazard.

Lord Robens, in his Report, recommends that there should be someone designated as responsible for safety both at board room level and on the shop floor. Is this going to be a statutory obligation?

No, but there will be a statutory obligation – the details of which have got to be filled in – for every company to put in its annual report to shareholders and its work people an indication of what it has been doing in the safety and health field. That, I think, will force each board of directors to consider the problem at least once a year and, hopefully, they will insist that somebody should be responsible for this job. For the rest, what we have in mind is that increasingly we should go and talk to the management of a firm or enterprise about its safety organisation and seek to get it to set up an effective organisation which pins responsibility, as you say, at the proper levels in each case. We want to do this rather than simply go in and saying 'this is wrong' and 'that is wrong' in detail because you can do this and you can go back six months or a year later and a whole new list of things have gone wrong which nobody has bothered to notice. What is needed is somebody with continuous responsibility for identifying hazards and putting them right and we shall, as I say, increasingly encourage our inspectors to discuss with senior managers what arrangements can be set up for handling these problems. We shall be trying to advise on how they can effectively tackle the thing in organisational terms, but it won't be a statutory requirement – we can't lay down something which fits every firm's arrangements. What we can say is that you ought to have such an organisation, you should have responsibility pinned on particular people and you should have ways of finding out what's going on and feedback from the actual places where the hazards are.

When one speaks to managers in industry, they often complain that safety measures cost quite a bit of money and tend to slow down their processes and, to them, this obviously is a powerful argument against it. What can you offer them to offset this? Are there tangible savings in terms of manpower?

This raises two points. First, the Engineering Employers Federation have shown very clearly in figures they produced that the cost to firms of accidents in terms of the loss of labour for a period and the probable effect on production for that period is very substantial and there is no doubt at all that a great deal of safety expenditure would clearly pay for itself in this way by simply preventing accidents.

The second thing is that the costs are very often high because nobody thought about the safety angle when they planned the equipment or the process. At the planning stage the addition of safety and health requirements is often very cheap, but to tack them on afterwards when you've designed the plant without allowing for them is fearfully expensive. Often we have to require organisations to add on guards, to add on trip devices or to put in new ventilation equipment after the process has been designed and everything set up. When you do this as an afterthought, it is obviously very expensive and usually less efficient.

Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly some expenditure which you could not claim would actually pay for itself in, say,

management terms. A great deal of it will, probably far more than you think at the outset, but inevitably some of it won't. The plain fact is that if management is carrying out a hazardous process, it is part of that process to see that the work people are reasonably safe and it must be allowed for in the costs. And of course we're anxious that the standards which are applied should be reasonably uniform throughout the industrialised countries because we do get accusations that in some countries requirements are much fiercer than in others, and that this places some people at a competitive disadvantage. I must say that when we come down to it, it is often difficult to find cases where the amount of money involved really looks as if it will have a major effect on the competitive power of the firm concerned but there are cases where you can see that there is something in this and we shall more and more be trying to get common standards agreed throughout the EEC, so that no manufacturer in a hazardous process which he is required to keep safe is at a competitive disadvantage with anybody else.

In the European context, is Britain a leader in the field of Health and Safety at Work or do the other industrialised countries also have similar bodies?

Most industrialised countries have got something of the kind. The Americans, for example, have just refashioned the whole of their safety and health organisation. Not all of it is similar to ours in the sense that ours represents both sides of industry – this is not a common arrangement. Most of the other countries have less fragmentation of individual inspectorates than we have had in the past but they've all got inspectorates covering most of the areas we cover. As to their performance, I think it varies. I certainly shouldn't wish to pick out particular countries because some have very good rules, which they don't enforce very well and in others they don't, in our view, have quite such good standards in the first place. In many of them the actual health and safety records appear to be worse than ours.

Going back to your point that designing safety in at the drawing board stage is cheaper and more effective, do you propose in any way to enforce this or to educate designers as opposed to the people who have to use the equipment?

The new legislation contains a new obligation for designers. They must henceforth supply equipment which is as safe as they can make it. I've no doubt this is going to lead in some cases to requests by manufacturers for the Executive to specify more clearly what we regard as a reasonably acceptable interpretation of the requirements of the legislation. We cannot possibly do this except for very homogenous types of equipment. We have done this already for many years for electrical apparatus which is used in inflammable atmospheres for example, for here is a very major hazard and it seemed right to lay down quite specific requirements and indeed to have testing procedures for it. But in many cases the equipment is not sufficiently standardised for us to be able to do this and the obligation must rest on the individual manufacturing designers. We have to talk to the manufacturers about a number of these things – an obvious case is noise levels. The real control of noise level must be done at the point when you design the machinery, and we're still talking to the manufacturers of some types of equipment which are excessively noisy to see what could be done about laying down standards which have to be complied with before such machinery could reasonably be put on the market.

Finally Mr. Locke, can I ask you how you see your own position as Director of the Health and Safety Executive developing? Do you see yourself as the head of a large 'think tank' in London coming up with new ideas or do you feel that the main job is disseminating your ideas through a regional organisation, through your men on the ground?

My function is twofold. The first is to see that all the basic research and development work, and thinking and ascertainment of new hazards, is going on within our policy section so that we are not caught offguard on these matters and so that we are able to answer quickly and decisively the questions of industry. This is a problem of making sure that we have an organisation which is able to foresee what is likely to happen and which can react quickly and effectively to things as they develop. That's one part of the function and we shall have quite a large staff at our central headquarters, whether it be in London or outside, for this purpose.

But secondly, my function is to see that there is an adequate organisation on the ground to deal effectively with industry and we're looking for ways of organising our resources so that it will be easier to meet the inquiries and demands which industry will place upon us and so that access to specialised information will be easier than it has been in the past. This is an organisational problem and the motivating problem in terms of the approach which our people in the field take to their job. Of course individual chief inspectors at the various inspectorates will be mainly concerned with achieving this, but it is my job – they will all be reporting to me – to see that we do achieve a relationship with industry which will reduce the number of accidents and the amount of ill-health because, at the end of the day, as I keep telling everyone, the only point of this new organisation is to reduce the number of accidents and to reduce the incidence of ill health. That, plus better working conditions is what it is about and unless we achieve that, we have done nothing.

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Home News

Registration with the Price Commission

Enterprises in Category III are now required to register with the Price Commission.

This requirement is contained in an Order* made by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection published on 18 December, along with an Order bringing the Stage 4 Price Code into effect.

The firms included are:

manufacturing, mining, public utilities and transport, with sales of between £1 million and £5 million;

service enterprises with sales of between £250,000 and £5 million;

wholesalers, retailers and other distributive traders with sales of between £250,000 and £10 million;

construction enterprises with sales of between £1 million and £5 million;

enterprises providing professional services with sales of between £100,000 and £500,000.

Firms in Category III have been required since April 1973 to keep certain records about their costs, profits and prices to enable the regional officers of the Commission to check that the enterprise concerned has complied with the terms of the Price Code.

Firms in Category III are now additionally required to register with the Commission by sending their name and address (and name and address of any subsidiary company), a brief description of the nature of their business, and a statement of the value of their sales (including sales of subsidiaries) in the United Kingdom in the last completed year of account, to:

The Price Commission (Department CIII, Room 110),
Neville House,
Page Street,
London SW1P 4LS.

A time limit of 1 March 1975 is set by the Order but firms may register at any time before then and early registration would be helpful.

The requirement was proposed in 'Review of the Price Code; A Consultative Document' (Cmnd. 5779) published in November. It stated that 'the information required will be the minimum necessary to enable the regional staff of the Price Commission to direct their monitoring activities more towards the key areas in this very important section of industry'.

* The Counter-Inflation (Prices and Charges) (Information) Order 1974 SI 2115 HMSO 14p.

Restrictive trade practices and commercial services

In the 19 December 1974 issue of *Trade and Industry,* in a report (page 628) of a CBI meeting held to consider proposed restrictive trade practices legislation for commercial services, we stated that Mr. Philip Harris, Director of Restrictive Trading Practices Division of the Office of Fair Trading, invited service interests to discuss in advance any problems of 'legislability' they thought might arise when the Order came into operation. This should have read 'problems of "registrability" '.

Bakers' discounts

Bakers' discounts on subsidised bread are to be lowered, Robert Maclennan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, announced on 20 December.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons from Ron Lewis (Carlisle) Mr. Maclennan said:

'Over recent months, there have been significant increases in the rates of discount granted by the plant bakers to a number of buyers of their bread. I have been concerned about this, in view of the relationship between retail bread prices, discounts, and the subsidy arrangements and its possible effect on the viability of the baking industry. I have therefore decided to amend the Bread Subsidy Scheme so as to bring in additional controls over the discounts which bakers may extend to their customers on subsidised bread.

'Bakers will in general be required to adjust their discounts to the rates applying on 3 September 1974 (the date of the last notification to the Price Commission which led to an adjustment in the rate of subsidy) or to 22½ per cent whichever is the lower. There will be certain limited exceptions but, subject to those, any changes in rates, or the establishment of new ones, will need my consent. Bakers will also be required not to make changes in the value of other terms and conditions of sale.

'In accordance with the provisions of the Price Code, the larger plant bakers have notified these changes in discount arrangements to the Price Commission. For them, the new arrangements will come into effect as soon as the notification period expires; they will apply to other bakers from 6 January.

'Bread is an important item in the voluntary agreement and I have been pleased to note that a large number of retailers have been cutting the price of bread. I have explained to the retail trade that, in permitting a maximum of 22½ per cent, it has been my intention to provide conditions in which price-cutting of bread can continue, although I recognise that some of the deeper promotional cuts may have to be modified.

'The arrangements will be kept under review and the Government are continuing discussions with the interests concerned.'

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the proposed mergers between Cannon Assurance Ltd. and Life and Equity Assurance Co. Ltd. and between Twinlock Ltd. and The Shannon Ltd. to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

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Companies connected with Mr. John Stonehouse: appointment of Inspectors

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has decided to appoint Inspectors under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948 to investigate the affairs of the London Capital Group Limited and other companies with which John Stonehouse MP is connected.

The Department of Trade was authorised on 6 December 1974 by the Secretary of State to make inquiries under Section 109 of the Companies Act 1967 into these companies.

Aston Martin Lagonda Limited

In view of certain Press reports about the proposed receivership of Aston Martin Lagonda Limited the Department of Industry on 30 December issued the following statement:

'Aston Martin Lagonda Limited approached the Department of Industry for financial support under the Industry Act on 10 July 1974, having previously sought support from commercial sources. This application was not approved and the company subsequently made a renewed application on 23 September. On 29 October it was informed that the Government would be willing in principle to provide assistance subject to certain conditions being met. The Industrial Development Advisory Board considered both applications but concluded that the business did not hold out sufficient prospect of viability to warrant the assistance required.

'AML's marketing strategy depended entirely on achieving substantial sales in North America and the company indicated that a distributor in the United States was able and ready to market Aston Martin and Lagonda cars. It was accordingly made a condition of Government assistance that a satisfactory marketing arrangement should be concluded between AML and this distributor. In the event no such arrangement was concluded and no alternative marketing arrangements were proposed which, in the opinion of the Government, offered comparable prospects for the sale of AML cars in North America.'

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
4 December 1974		
1,066,220	Alfred Herbert Ltd.	Electro-chemical treatment of work pieces
7 December 1974		
1,329,700	George Victor Smith	An improved dart shooting catapult
9 December 1974		
1,228,016	Poclain	Improvements in or relating to winding and unwinding devices for flexible pipes or tubes
1,233,589	Rohm and Haas Co.	Novel succinates
1,237,845	Walter Fischer	Improvements in or relating to a union device for fluid conduits
1,331,110	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in sealing arrangements for vehicle windows
1,332,495	Occidental Petroleum Corporation	Improvements in or relating to Vinyl Polymers
1,193,584	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in the manufacture of piston rings
1,209 348	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in or relating to governors
1,214,032	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Rack and pinion steering mechanism for motor vehicles
1,240,223	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in or relating to brake pressure limiting devices for automotive vehicles
1,242,795	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in or relating to heating-circuit valves
1,243,913	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in plastic deformation mechanical energy absorbing devices
1,248,508	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in combined gear-selection and starter switch control devices
1,259 825	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	A composite pattern and core box assembly for sand casting
1,290,654	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in electronic timing control devices, notably for windscreen wipers of vehicles
1,302,998	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in folding seats of motor vehicles
10 December 1974		
1,226,260	International Standard Electric Corporation	Improvements to telegraph signal receiving systems
11 December 1974		
970,048	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in or relating to change-speed gears for engine and transmission mechanism units
994,835	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in or relating to the mounting of road vehicle wheels
1,010,951	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements relating to vehicle suspension systems
1,139,180	International Standard Electric Corporation	Improvements in automatic gain regulators
1,184,653	International Standard Electric Corporation	Self-adaptive filter
1,279,909	International Standard Electric Corporation	Automatic telecommunication switching system
1,279,910	International Standard Electric Corporation	Selection circuit
1,287,374	International Standard Electric Corporation	Electronic multiselector
1,331,625	International Standard Electric Corporation	Frequency selection circuit
1,104,803	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements in removable cylinder liners for internal combustion engines
1,049,589	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Selection system for electrical circuits or equipment
1,049,590	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Selection system for electrical circuits or equipment
1,241,369	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Display arrangement
1,251,011	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to decoders
1,266,297	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to relay contacts
1,278,185	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to delay lines
1,320,180	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to display systems
1,324,321	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Hand-held wire working tools
1,139,896	Gevaert Photo-Production NV	Light-and-heat-sensitive recording materials and information recording processes using such materials
1,243,186	Orsymonde	Improvements in or relating to mandelamidine derivatives
1,328,818	Alfred Pitner	Improvements in or relating to needle bearings
1,353,919	Optograms Inc.	Optical curve tracers
16 December 1974		
1,046,743	Schill and Seilacher	Process for treatment of keratin-containing fibrous textile materials
1,314,210	Schill and Seilacher	Method of surface sizing paper or cardboard
1,342,315	Schill and Seilacher	A method of sizing and finishing paper or cardboard
1,124,386	Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft	Improvements relating to emergency running rings in wheels for tubeless tyres
1,249,272	Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft	Improvements relating to emergency running rings in wheels for tubeless tyres
1,058,144	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Improvements relating to the construction of panel structures particularly for automobile vehicles
1,162,060	International Standard Electric Corporation	Bilateral transmission system in pulse code modulation
1,217,138	Manufactures J. R. Bottu	Pharmaceutical compositions based on derivatives of benzimidazole
1,255,594	Polytype AG	A device for use in coating material
1,357,619	Allan Harry Beckett	An improved folding boat

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 to 1973)

Additions and amendments to the Register

A list of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the Register between 1 October and 31 December 1974 is given below; the amendments are shown in italics. The index as it stood at 30 July 1957 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on 16 August 1957 (pages 371-8) to which subsequent additions and amendments have been published at approximately quarterly intervals – the last on 3 October 1974.

The purpose of the index is to help the public in searching for agreements in the Public Register itself. The index shows commodities which are the subject of agreements on the Register, and the commodities are described exactly as they are in the particulars submitted to the Director General of Fair Trading of the agreements concerned. Where an agreement operates in a particular area, this has been indicated whenever practicable. The symbol 'B' placed in the index against an agreement denotes that a direction has been issued, copy of which is on the registered file, discharging the Directo General of Fair Trading from his obligation to take proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court in respect of that particular agreement during the continuance in force of the direction. Symbol 'C' indicates that the agreement in question has been referred to the Restrictive Practices Court and that the Court has made a declaration or order, a copy of which has been entered on the registered file. 'D' means that an agreement has been determined; 'E' signifies that an agreement has expired or will expire at a given date; and 'F' indicates that an agreement has been varied, whether by the removal of registrable restrictions or otherwise as to its terms or parties, so that it would not have been registrable at all had it taken the varied form at the time of registration. The date following each symbol indicates the month concerned.

Additions and amendments to the Register

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	
	C	
3832	Carpets	
3826	Charges for use of fish boxes	
	M	
3720	Meat/bacon pigs	*add F 11/74*
	S	
3824	Sand for the purpose of manufacturing glass	
	O	
3834	Outdoor electric lamps and lanterns	E 9/76
	W	
1215	Wood flooring	*add D 11/74*
3827	Wool tops, Yorkshire (Bradford and other areas)	

'D' and 'F' Agreements

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	Area	D or F	Date
1215	Wood flooring		D	Nov. 1974
3720	Meat/bacon pigs		F	Nov. 1974
2785	Cranes, lorry mounted		D	
3832	Carpets		D	

'D' and 'F' agreements

The list below headed 'D' and 'F' brings up to date at 31 December 1974 the list of agreements determined or varied as described above. Although these agreements already appear in the above mentioned list of additions and amendments, they are shown separately under this heading for the benefit of readers. Agreements which were registered as running for a specified period which has now expired or will expire on a given date (ie those marked 'E' in the main list), are not included in the 'D' and 'F' list; in many cases these 'E' agreements are intended to be renewed or re-made in a similar form on expiry.

It should be noted that the inclusion of an agreement about a commodity in the 'D' and 'F' list does not necessarily mean that there are no other restrictive agreements about that commodity. Further, a 'D' or 'F' agreement may sometimes be replaced by a new agreement which will appear in the main list of additions and amendments when it is registered.

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

On 10 April 1959 the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 859) published a list of all agreements in respect of which Notices of Reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued, except those which had already been dealt with by the Court.

Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals there have been no additions to the list in the quarter ending 31 December 1974. Anyone who may be in a position to assist the Court with evidence from his own experience of results of any of these agreements, which he thinks affect the public interest, is asked to communicate as early as possible with the Treasury Solicitors, 3 Central Buildings, Mathew Parker Street, London SW1H 9NN. The agreements shown in square brackets have been abandoned after the issue of a Notice of Reference.

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The Secretary of State may, on the representation of the Director General of Fair Trading, give directions under Section 9(2) of the Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court, Lists (commencing 11 April 1969) headed as this paragraph is headed, have been published periodically in the *Board of Trade Journal* (now incorporated in *Trade and Industry*) giving details of agreements in respect of which directions under the sub-section have been given and are in force. These agreements are indicated in the index to the register by the symbol 'B', but no directions have been issued during the quarter 1 October to 31 December 1974.

Inspection of the register

The Register may be inspected between 10 am and 4.30 pm on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of Fair Trading Chancery House
Chancery Lane London WC2A 1SP

9 Hope Street
Edinburgh EH2 4EL

Department of Commerce
176 Newtownbreda Road
Belfast BT1 4JX

The fee for inspecting the Register is 50p per day, but if fewer than five agreements are inspected, the fee is 10p for each agreement.

Indexes to the Register, one as published in *Trade and Industry* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

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Booklets to aid smaller firms

Two free booklets, 'Seeking Company Information', for the smaller business, have been published by the Department of Industry. One booklet deals with United Kingdom sources of information and the other, international and foreign sources.

Commercial information on UK and foreign companies is readily available if only the smaller businessman knows where to look or whom to approach. The aim of each booklet, therefore, is to indicate some of the many sources from which names and addresses and commercial details on business firms can be obtained.

Organisations specialising in company information and published sources such as directories, are discussed – also the services available from local public libraries. A useful chart gives step-by-step advice on how to trace company information.

The author of 'Seeking Company Information' is Frank Cochrane, librarian of the Department of Industry's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, London. He has been responsible for developing collections of overseas directories and statistical publications throughout the world.

Copies of the booklets – 'Seeking Company Information': 'United Kingdom Sources', number 14A and 'Seeking Company Information', 'International and Foreign Sources' number 14B – are available from Small Firms Division, Department of Industry, London SW1P 4LN (tel. 01-211 5245), or from any of the Department's Small Firms Information Centres.

BSC announces revised steel prices

The British Steel Corporation has introduced a major revision to the price structure and levels covering the majority of its products – those governed by the Treaty of Paris. Increases in basic prices are made with effect from and including 2 January 1975. The Corporation state that, because of the fundamental revision to the price structure, the increases will vary considerably according to the steel specification ordered and as between products. It is therefore not practical to specify averages for individual products.

It is estimated that the changes will increase the revenue of the Corporation on these products by some 20 per cent on the basis of existing sales forecasts for 1975.

Since the last major review of prices in March 1974, the Corporation's costs have increased very substantially as a result of the unprecedented pressures of inflation, but it has not increased its selling prices since that date.

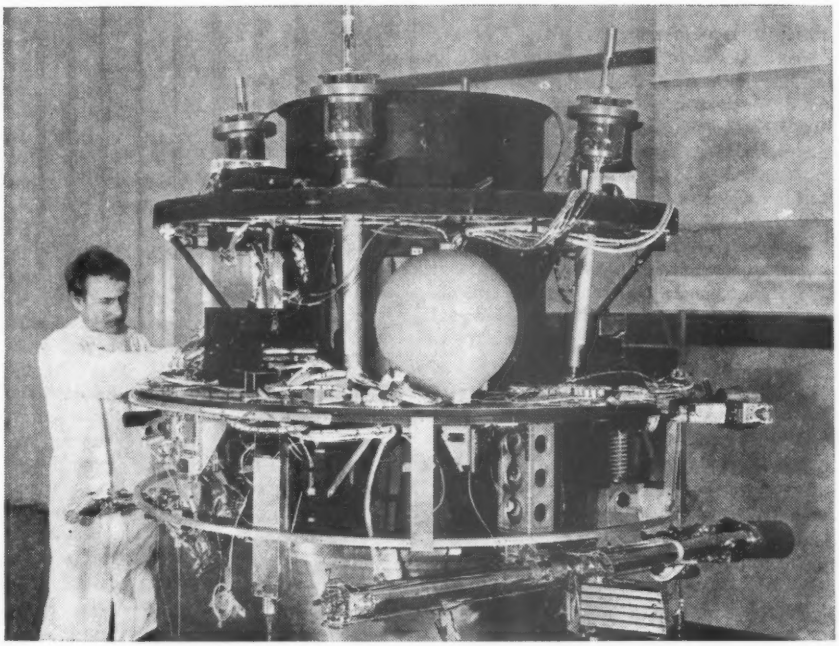
Customers are now being informed of amendments to the current price lists to give effect to the prices now announced. The European Commission has been informed in accordance with normal procedures.

While some of the Corporation's products are governed by the Treaty of Paris (covering some two-thirds of its turnover), others are notifiable to the Price Commission. It is intended to increase prices of the products covered by the Price Commission as well as those covered by the Treaty of Paris. These latter increases will be made in line with the provisions of the Price Code.

The price changes now announced apply to sales within the European Community.

Europe's first geostationary scientific satelite

Work goes ahead on the Geostationary Orbital Satellite (GEOS) development 'model' at the Electronic and Space Systems Group of the British Aircraft Corporation in Bristol. GEOS is being developed by the Satellites for Technology Application and Research (STAR) consortium of companies for the European Space Research Organisation under the prime contractorship of BAC. The development model brings together for the first time the many sub-systems from the STAR consortium, together with the on-board experiment apparatus from the nine scientific groups in this multi-national programme. Its purpose is to resolve problems of functioning and electronic compatibility in advance of building the satellite flight model. GEOS is due for launch in the autumn of 1976 and will probe the nature of the electric, magnetic and particle fields in the Earth's magnetosphere. In operation, data from the satellite's attitude in orbit is derived from on-board sensors and transmitted to the ground control station. Computed instructions sent to the satellite command its attitude and orbit control sub-system to release controlled bursts of hydrazine through small jet thrusters, the reaction from which is used to manoeuvre the satellite in attitude and position. To meet the needs of the scientists whose apparatus is carried by GEOS, it will be moved between positions of 15°W and 40°E while maintaining a constant geostationary orbit 22,300 miles above the earth.



Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

An area off Tearing Ledge near Bishop Rock, Isles of Scilly, is to be designated as a Restricted Area.

The Secretary of State for Trade proposes to make an Order under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 designating as a restricted area all within 200 m of the site off Tearing Ledger near Bishop Rock, Isles of Scilly, where a vessel lies wrecked on the seabed at latitude 48° 26″ 29′ West.

After the Order is made and comes into effect it will be an offence within this area to interfere with the wreck or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

If any person or body wishes to make representation about the proposal to make this Order they should write to the Department of Trade, Marine Division, Branch 1B, 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, by 31 January 1975.

Government factory expansion in North

The English Industrial Estates Corporation have announced that work is to start shortly on the construction of a 10,000 sq ft (900 m^2) Advance Factory on the Langthwaite Grange Industrial Estate, South Kirkby, South Yorkshire. A contract for building the factory, which was designed by the Corporation's own staff, has been awarded to Quibell and Sons Ltd. of Doncaster.

This is the second Advance Factory built by the Corporation at South Kirkby on behalf of the Department of Industry, the first having been occupied by Home Insulation Ltd., manufacturers of Everest double-glazing, in November, 1972.

The English Industrial Estates Corporation is also building an extension of 16,500 sq ft to the premises occupied by Cumberland Fibres Ltd., at Hare Law, Stanley. Cumberland Fibres Ltd., took occupation of a 25,000 sq. ft. Advance Factory less than three years ago when they transferred production from Workington after fire in their premises. The company has already had one extension of 27,000 sq. ft. recently completed and this latest addition will extend the factory to almost 70,000 sq. ft. The company is engaged in the texturising of polyester yarn.

Middleton and Pindar Ltd., of Sunderland, has been awarded the contract for building the extension. Work should be completed by next summer. It is expected that a further 50 people, almost entirely men, will eventually be employed through this expansion.

Rhymney Valley advance factory allocated

John Morris, the Secretary of State for Wales, has announced that the Department of Industry's advance factory on the Penallta Industrial Estate, Gelligaer, has been allocated to Extrusion Facilities Ltd., of Langley, Bucks. The factory, which the firm hopes to occupy next summer, will initially provide jobs for about 50 semi-skilled men, rising to a total of 170 (150 men) over three years.

The company makes a special aluminium extruded anodised strip and channelling which has various applications in the domestic lighting, automotive, replacement window and double-glazing industries. Production of these items will be transferred to Gelligaer from Langley, where the sales division will remain. A 20,000 sq. ft. extension will be built at the same time as the advance factory to house assembly of the aluminium strip, which will be fabricated and anodised in the main factory area.

The Rhymney Valley No. 1 Advance Factory (24,000 sq. ft.) is being built for the Department of Industry by the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation on a site of 5.890 acres purchased from the Rhymney Valley District Council.

Discharges of trade effluent to public sewers

Provisions relating to the discharge of trade effluent to public sewers are brought into force by a Commencement Order made by the Secretary of State for the Environment under the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

The Act provides for full control of certain long-standing discharges for which consent has not previously been required. This control does not take effect until a day to be appointed by order, and no date has yet been fixed. There is, however, provision in section 43(2) of the Act by which those making such discharges can ensure that they are able to continue them when full control is eventually applied. It is this aspect which is dealt with in the present Order.

The discharges in question are those which were authorised immediately before the passing of the Act – before 31 July 1974 – by section 4 of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act 1937 or by an agreement with a local authority as mentioned in section 7(4) of that Act. The owner or occupier of premises from which the discharge is being made must give notice in writing to the relevant water authority within six months beginning with the date of the passing of the Act, ie not later than 30 January 1975. Consent to continue the discharge will then be deemed to have been given on the day when the control provisions of the Act come into effect.

Restrictions on heating and use of electricity in force from 13 January

Restrictions on heating levels in buildings and on the use of electricity for advertising in daylight hours will come into force at midnight on Sunday, 12 January 1975.

The restrictions, which were announced by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, in his statement on energy conservation on 9 December, are contained in two Orders* published on 20 December.

The Fuel and Electricity (Heating) (Control) Order 1974 prohibits the use of fuel or electricity to heat premises above a temperature of 68 deg. F. (20 deg. C.) except under licence. The Order does not apply to premises used as living accommodation, unless their heating cannot be controlled separately.

The temperature of 68 deg. F. may be exceeded where necessary for the health of people such as the sick, the old and the very young, and of animals and birds. It may also be exceeded, where necessary, in industrial processes, in the preparation of food and for research and agricultural purposes to prevent damage to food, goods, material or growing crops. An exception is also made where the functioning of apparatus or equipment sensitive to changes in temperature or humidity would otherwise be affected.

Sauna, Turkish or swimming baths are not affected by the Order.

The Electricity (Advertising Lighting) (Control) Order 1974 prohibits the use of electricity in daylight hours for illuminating advertising signs, notices and posters in windows or on the outside of premises, or in the open air, except under licence. The ban does not apply during the hours of darkness (vehicle 'lighting up' times). General lighting of shop window displays is not affected.

The Order does not apply to the illumination of traffic signs or to signs indicating the location, or opening hours, of premises specified in the Order – ambulance, fire, first-aid or police stations, hospitals and registered pharmacies, and premises of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, veterinary surgeons and veterinary practitioners.

Signs giving information about public transport services are also exempt.

*The Fuel and Electricity (Heating) (Control) Order (SI 1974 2159) and the Electricity (Advertising Lighting) (Control) Order (SI 1974 2160).

Government Publications in the Midlands

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 258/259 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

New edition of UK Energy Statistics card

The Department of Energy has published the 1974 edition of its pocket-size information card 'United Kingdom Energy Statistics'.

The card, available free from the Department, gives selected statistics, covering the last 10 years, from the Department's *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1974*, to be published shortly by HMSO (£5).

A new feature of the card is the inclusion of a scale and table of approximate energy equivalents.

Copies of the card are available from the Library, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (tel. 01-211 3394).

Shale oil report

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, has announced that he has received the report of Mr. Macleod Matthews on the possible utilisation of British shale oil reserves.

In a written reply to a Parliamentary Question from Mr. Tam Dalyell (West Lothian), Mr. Varley said: 'I have now received this report which will be published in the near future. Mr. Macleod Matthews concludes that there does not appear to be a case for restarting the former Scottish shale oil industry, by reason of the heavy capital costs that would be involved, but that it is possible that deposits of shale elsewhere in the United Kingdom could be utilised economically at some future time.

'He has made a number of recommendations for the further consideration of particular topics. Without commitment at this stage, the Government will now study the report, giving due weight to environmental considerations.'

Thistle oil field development

Arrangements for ensuring the uninterrupted development of the Thistle oil field were outlined on 19 December by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy.

The announcement was made in a written reply to a Parliamentary Question from Frank McElhone (Glasgow, Queens Park), who asked the Secretary of State what discussions he has had with licensees of the Thistle field on the development of that field.

Replying, Mr. Varley said: 'Discussions have taken place betwen my Department and the licensees of Block 211/18 (the Halibut group), led by Burmah Oil Development Ltd. as operator. It was represented to my Department that certain of the smaller licensees without immediate access to the necessary resources were having difficulty in present economic conditions in entering immediately into commitment for their share of the development cost of the field, and that if this was not resolved there could be a year's delay to the development of the field and the commencement of oil production. It is important to the national economy as a whole, and in particular to the balance of payments, to bring oil ashore from the UK Continental Shelf as early as possible.

'For this reason, my Department told the licensees that Ministers would be prepared to seek the approval of Parliament for the giving of an assurance to certain of them provided that they, for their part, undertook to proceed immediately with the contractual commitments necessary to ensure the continuance of the planned field development programme and to continue to use their best endeavours to avoid delay to the development of the field.

'The licensees have informed my Department that they have entered into the necessary contractual commitments. They have also given the undertaking requested of them.

'Subject to the obtaining of the necessary Parliamentary authority, the assurance being given to Burmah Oil Development Ltd., Champlin Petroleum Ltd., Santa Fe (UK) Ltd., and Charterhouse Securities Ltd. provides as follows:

> 'If at any time Tricentrol North Sea Ltd. or United Canso Oil and Gas (UK) Ltd. or both companies should not meet a request for their share of any cash call made in respect of the development of the Thistle Feld, and if no other acceptable arrangement such as assignment of the defaulting party or parties' interest to a firm acceptable to me should be available, the Government will, subject to any necessary amendment in the operating agreement, take over the interest of the defaulting company or companies in Block 211/18, meet its or their share of the future (but not past) costs of the Thistle Field, and take its or their share of oil produced from the field.

'This assurance does not entail any guarantee of, or obligation towards Tricentrol North Sea Ltd., or any company connected with it, or any guarantee of, or obligation towards United Canso Oil and Gas (UK) Ltd. or any company connected with it.

'It does not provide anything to Burmah Oil Development Ltd., Champlin Petroleum Ltd., Sante Fe (UK) Ltd., and Charterhouse Securities Ltd. other than the contingent guarantee in respect of default by Tricentrol North Sea Ltd. and/or United Canso Oil and Gas (UK) Ltd.

'The contingent liability of the Government under this assurance could, it is estimated at present, total up to £70 million over two years – that is, the remaining programmed period of the development of the field.

'I shall be proposing powers in the Petroleum Bill to cover this contingency.'

The shares of the Thistle field, held by each of the six licensees, is as follows: Burmah Oil Development Ltd., 24 per cent; Champlin Petroleum Co. Ltd., 22.5 per cent; Santa Fe (UK) Ltd., 22.5 per cent; United Canso Oil and Gas (UK) Ltd., 20 per cent; Tricentrol North Sea Ltd., 10 per cent, and Charterhouse Securities Ltd., 1 per cent.

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HM Customs and Excise Annual Report

The implications for HM Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom's first full year as a member of the European Communities and the introduction of value added tax are both reviewed in the latest annual report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (HMSO, Cmnd. 5789, price £1.75). The report, for the financial year ended 31 March 1974, outlines the year's activities and gives statistics for the various Customs and Excise duties.

Changes in the UK tariff and customs procedures arising from accession to the European Communities figured prominently in the work of the Department. The Department developed its links with the Communities' institutions and officials were closely involved in the preparation and discussion of proposals for legislation in the Customs field. They consistently endeavoured to ensure these took account of conditions in the United Kingdom and the need for simplification.

Total Customs and Excise receipts for the year were £6,247.8 million, an increase of 8.7 per cent over the previous year's net receipts. Customs and Excise revenue represents about 36 per cent of the yield of the Central Government taxation.

The introduction of VAT and car tax on 1 April 1973, to replace purchase tax and selective employment tax, was a major development in the work of the Department. From the same date rates of duty on beer, imported wine, British wine, spirits, tobacco, matches and mechanical lighters were reduced to offset the imposition of VAT on these goods. This is reflected in the yield of duty from these items, although consumption of these goods increased.

Included in the total net receipts is £1,470.6 million from VAT which represents 23.5 per cent of the total. Receipts of the tax were less than the estimated full-year yield, mainly because the tax is payable in arrear and also because of the rebate, in the first year, of purchase tax and revenue duty. Car tax produced £117.9 million, which is 2 per cent of the total net yield. Although purchase tax was abolished on 1 April 1973, the tax was collected quarterly in arrear and receipts during 1973-4 amounted to £379.9 million.

The cost of Customs and Excise administration was approximately £84.5 million, representing about 1.35 pence for every £1 of the net revenue.

Hydrocarbon oils: Net receipts from hydrocarbon oil duty rose from £1,555.2 million in 1972-3 to £1,586.7 million, representing approximately 25.5 per cent of the total Customs and Excise receipts.

Government restrictions on internal deliveries of oil products in response to the cuts in supplies of crude oil by Middle East oil-producing countries resulted in a slower growth in consumption over the year than had been expected. The steady rise in the consumption of road fuel which had shown an annual increase of about 8 per cent in 1972-3, continued during the earlier part of the year but then fell to give an overall year-on-year increase of 3.2 per cent for petrol and 4.2 per cent for derv.

But the consumption of heavy rebatable oil, which usually peaks in the winter months, was more seriously affected and consumption fell by 6.5 per cent over the year compared with an increase of 6.7 per cent in the previous year.

Protective duties: The total value of imports continued to rise rapidly and was 46.5 per cent higher than in 1972-3, when the increase had been 18 per cent over the previous year. Largely due to tariff changes resulting from EEC entry, however, receipts of protective duty rose by only 25.4 per cent from £348.8 million in 1972-3 to £437.5 million.

Shipbuilders' relief: In 1973-74 payment of shipbuilders' relief totalled £6.3 million. Of this, about £1 million was paid by the Department of the Environment, in respect of vehicle excise duty.

EEC agricultural levies: Net receipts were £25.4 million. This figure is substantially lower than the £40 million estimate quoted in last year's report, largely as a consequence of increases in world agricultural prices relative to Community prices.

Control of passenger traffic: The steady rise in the passenger traffic continued and during the year 25 million passengers arrived from abroad by sea and air.

Enforcement: During the year 480 actions to recover unpaid or disputed duties and taxes were commenced in the High Court and the County Courts; 28 bankruptcy petitions and 49 winding up petitions were presented. Over £7.5 million of duty and tax was recovered. Although 81 appeals relating to value added tax were heard by VAT tribunals set up under the Finance Act 1972. From tribunal decisions 11 appeals were lodged before the Divisional Court, including nine by the Commissioners.

Smuggling: Organised smuggling, on a commercial scale, of watches, cigars, spirits and cigarettes continued as a serious security risk. There were a number of successful prosecutions during the year.

Goods incorrectly claimed to have Commonwealth preference entitlement were seized to the value of £13,131 and duty amounting to £166,539 was recovered.

New honing machine for automatic transmission systems

Greater machining flexibility, lower costs and easy operation are claimed by the British manufacturer of this new honing machine for automatic transmission systems. It has already been selected by a well known automotive manufacturer for a new production line of automatic transmissions in Britain and interest has also been aroused overseas. The machine employs a single grinding wheel with infinitely variable drive speeds and is designed to produce critical flatness and surface finish in components required for the production of aluminium alloy pressure diecastings. The grinding wheel with a 40 in. (1,016 mm.) diameter is mounted in the horizontal plane, the speed of which can be varied between 14 and 75 rev./min. The machine is made by Precisionsnap Ltd., Camberley, Surrey.

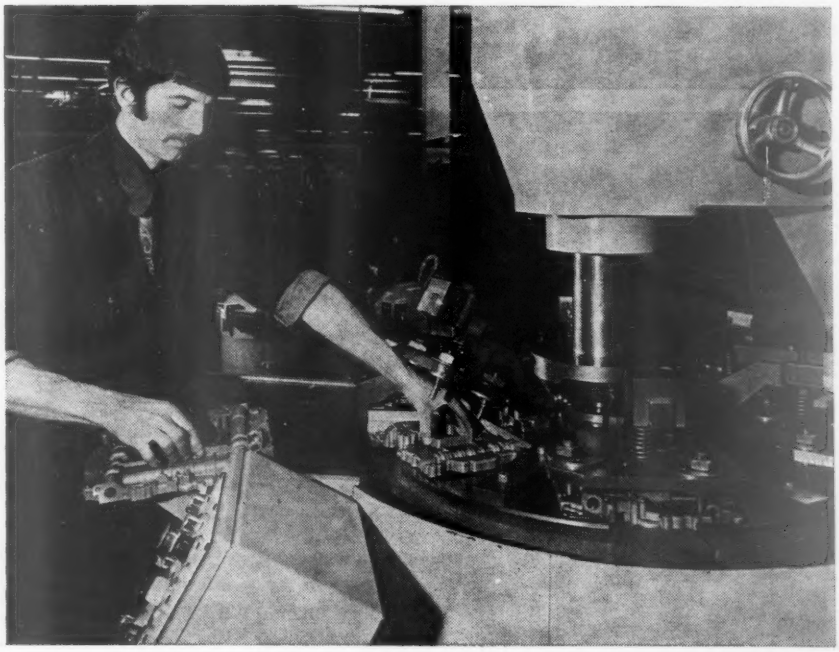


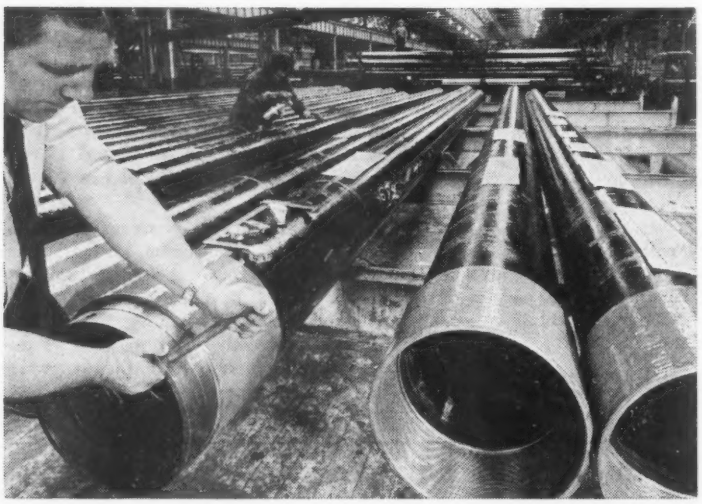
Photo news of Scotland's offshore supplies industry

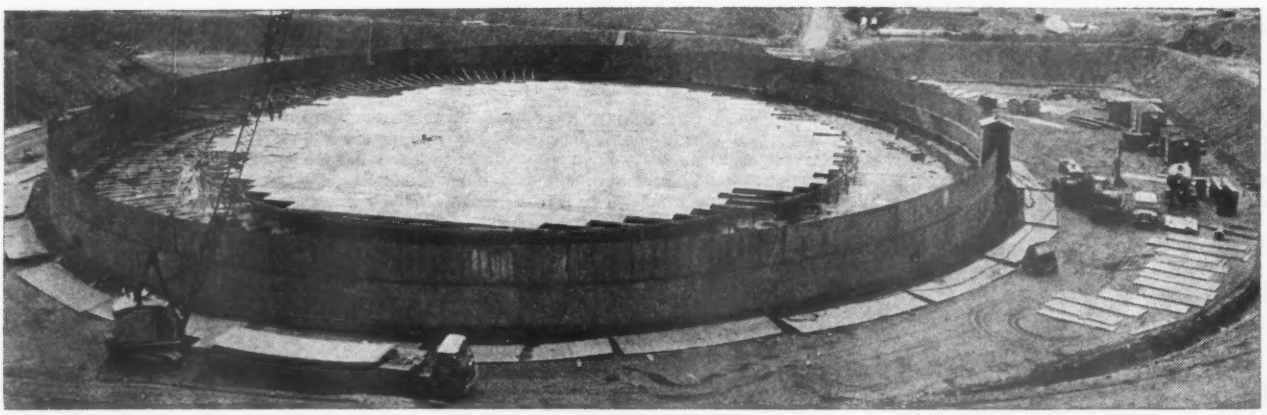
Steel casing pipes for North Sea oil operations receive a final inspection before despatch at the BSC Imperial works at Airdrie. The box end of the casing pipes were made at the BSC Clydesdale Works (top left).

Welders at work on the historic link-up of the two sections of British Petroleum's 32-inch 110-mile pipeline that runs from the Forties Field to Cruden Bay near Aberdeen (top right).

Construction of an oil storage tank at Dalmeny near the Firth of Forth which will receive oil from the Forties Field.

On the site of a disused colliery, construction of production platforms is in full swing at the 120-acre works of Redman Dorman Long (North Sea) at Methil on the Firth of Forth. Among work in hand is the 495-ft. high Shell/Esso Brent 'A' jacket structure.

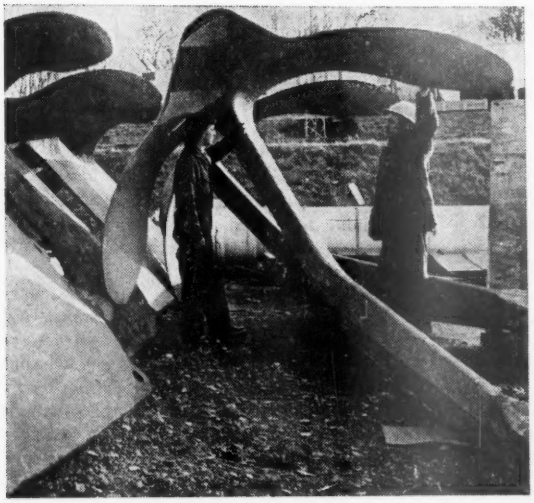


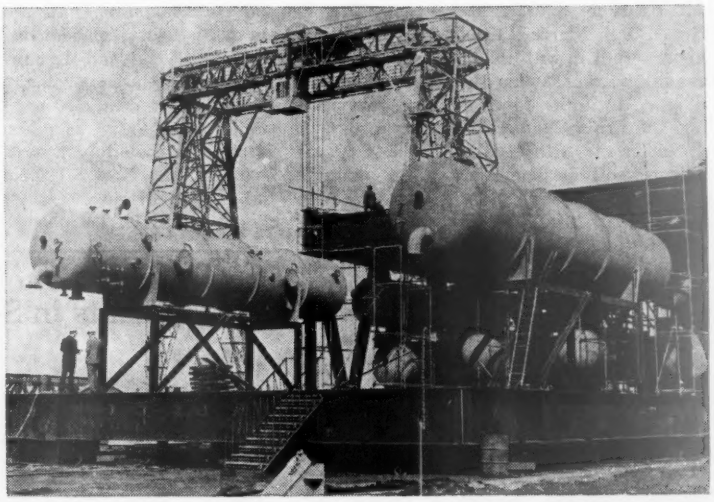


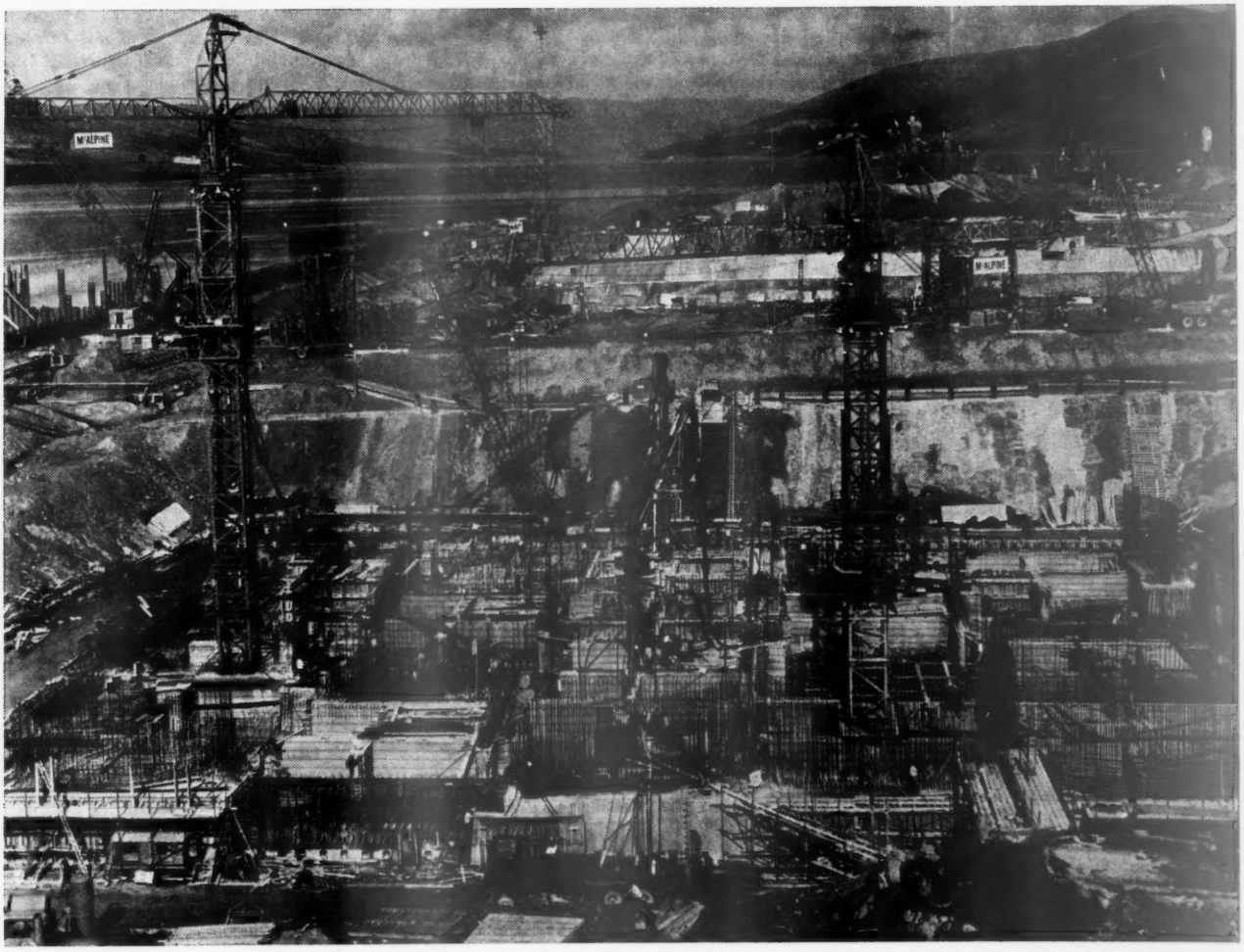
Ready for despatch to the North Sea oilfields are these anchors at the Edinburgh works of Bruce Anchor Ltd., each weighing 14,000 lb. (top left)

Work is in progress at the Leith facility of Motherwell Bridge Offshore Ltd. on this gas separation module for the Shell/Esso Brent 'A' oil production platform, the jacket structure of which is now under construction at the Methil yard of Redpath Dorman Long (see opposite page). The separation module, due for delivery in April 1975, will weigh 1,200 tonnes and is being built in two halves (top right).

Against a background of the Kyles of Bute and Loch Striven, work is forging ahead on a 100-acre site at Ardyne Point, Argyllshire, on the first concrete offshore gravity structures being built in Britain for the exploitation of the North Sea oil and gas fields. In the foreground the massive oil production platform for the Shell/Esso Brent Field is taking shape. Construction of concrete offshore platforms at Ardyne Point is a joint venture of Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons Ltd., and the Sea Tank Company of France. All photos on these two pages have been distributed overseas by the Central Office of Information in support of British industry.







Technology News

Computer-aided manufacture

Computer-aided manufacture will be the subject of a conference being mounted by the National Computing Centre in West Berlin. It will be a three-day conference beginning on Thursday, 6 March and extending to Sunday, 9 March. The dates have been chosen to fit in with the opening of the Leipzig Spring Fair. It has the joint sponsorship of the Institution of Production Engineers and the British Numerical Society.

Set in the Schweizerhof Hotel, the conference will be launched on the morning of 6 March by the Mayor of West Berlin and Mr. Eric Howe, the Deputy Director of NCC, who will also take the chair for one of the three days. During the other two days the conference will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Christopher Layton, the Director of the Commission of European Communities, Mr. R. Hood of Sogenique (Services) Ltd. and Chairman of the British Numerical Control Society, and Professor Dr. Spur from the Technical University of West Berlin.

The first theme for discussion will be the use of computers applied to general production and inventory control where there is considerable human involvement with management information control systems. The second is the use of computers in the control of actual manufacturing processes such as numerically controlled machine tools and automated assembly where the human involvement is at a minimum.

The whole event will have a practical flavour with Workshops in support of the formal sessions. It will draw on the experience of computer users with proven operational systems. This will appeal particularly to engineers and line management within the manufacturing industries.

The cost of attending will be £160 plus VAT for UK delegates. This price includes all flight and accommodation costs as well as conference meals, multi-lingual papers and documentation. UK delegates who do not need flight arrangements may enrol for £110 plus VAT, and the price for European delegates, exclusive of flight costs will be £140. 10 per cent discount is available to employees of NCC Member Companies.

Inquiries should be sent to: NCC Conferences, The National Computing Centre Ltd., Quay House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HU. Telephone: 061-832 9731.

Social impact of oil developments in Scotland

The Social Science Research Council has set up an advisory group to provide advice on research into the social impact of North Sea oil developments in Scotland, and to advise on the co-ordination of research activity in this field.

The SSRC has already received applications for financial assistance for research into various aspects of the social impact of North Sea oil developments. It has therefore, after consultation with the Scottish Office, set up an advisory group with members representing sociology, social administration, economics, psychology and planning.

The chairman of the group will be Garry Runciman, of Trinity College, Cambridge. The group will meet in Edinburgh approximately once a month. The Scottish Office will provide assessors from the appropriate departments.

Reports on concrete and offshore structures

The Marine Materials Panel of the Department of Industry's Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board, commissioned the Cement and Concrete Association to carry out a survey of research and development requirements in respect of the use of concrete in the oceans and in the inspection, maintenance and repair of concrete offshore structures. The recommendations in these reports are now being considered by the Panel with a view to formulating a programme of research for SMTRB approval.

However, the reports are being made available to a wider audience and can be purchased from the Technology Reports Centre, Station Square House, Orpington, Kent.

One report is *Inspection maintenance and repair of concrete offshore structures* (RR SMT-7401), by R. T. L. Allen and J. Gregory-Cullen (£1.35). This report reviews requirements and available methods for inspection of structures during construction and in service, and for maintenance and repair of completed structures in use. Recommendations are made for immediate implementation, for actions to be taken apart from research and development, and for research and development under Government sponsorship and by industry.

The other report is *Concrete in the Oceans* (RR SMT-7402), by Dr. G. Somerville and Dr. H. P. J. Taylor (Part 1 – Conclusions and recommendations, 80p; Part 2 – Account of current knowledge, £1.60). It reviews current knowledge and practice and recommends a number of areas requiring further research, with a list of priorities; recommendations are also made for improvements in the certification procedure.

Exterior and interior views of Scholes Hall, St. Helens, the new permanent home of the Computer Aided Design Centre's North West regional unit (*Trade and Industry*, 19 December 1974). The Centre has an ICL 1904A computer with 128K or core store. Peripheral equipment includes a high-speed drum and three EDS 60 disc drivers, each with a storage capacity of 60 million characters. A Calcomp 915/748 flat-bed plotter is available for high-speed production of quality engineering drawings from data generated either by the Centre's graphics package or by a user's own software. The 1904A operates as part of a national network of computers which allows for programmes and data to be communicated between the 1904A, a CDC 6600 in London, a Univac 1108 in East Kilbride and an Atlas 2 in Cambridge.

Parliament

Wednesday, 18 December

Gas and electricity tariffs inquiry

Mr. Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked the Secretary of State for Energy whether he would announce the terms of reference, nature and timetable of the inquiry his department was conducting with the industries concerned with the structure of the gas and electricity tariffs.

Mr. Varley said: 'I am examining with the industries concerned the social and other implications of various possible modifications to the structure of gas and electricity tariffs. The results of this examination will be taken into account, as appropriate, when future price increases are implemented. This study is, of course, only one aspect of the Government's comprehensive measures to protect the needy, such as the very real improvements made in the level of social security benefits in July and the further increases to be made in April next year.'

Energy prices in EEC

Mr. Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove) asked what was the price per comparable unit of account of coal, gas, heating oil and motor spirit, respectively, in each of the member countries of the EEC. He also wanted to know what was the price of electricity to industrial and domestic consumers, respectively, per comparable unit of account, in each of the EEC member countries.

Mr. Varley replied that close international comparisons of prices of fuel were difficult to make, due to such factors as differing national consumption patterns, the wide variation in prices that could occur within countries and fluctuating exchange rates. This was particularly true in times of rapidly rising prices. Mr. Varley provided a table (*Hansard*, columns 483-484) setting out the latest available information.

Power stations' waste heat

Mr. Peter Rost asked what directives had been given to the CEGB to recycle waste heat from existing power stations; whether the construction of any new power stations had been authorised since last February which did not provide for the utilisation of waste heat; and about proposals to ensure that all future power stations were designed and constructed so that waste heat could be utilised.

Mr. Eadie replied: 'Since February, capital investment has been authorised for the construction of one major new power station; Littlebrook D in Kent. No provision is being made to supply heat from this station because it has not been possible to identify any viable local demand.

'No ..ives have been given on the use of heat from power stations. The supply industry is already actively seeking opportunities for providing heat from power stations, and my Department is carrying out studies of combined heat and power schemes.'

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Thursday, 19 December

Financial aid under Industry Act

Questions were asked by Mr. Anthony Grant on the percentage in money terms of assistance under the Industry Act granted in 1974 to the latest convenient date to firms with less than 200 employees; the number of applications for aid under the Act pending and the number and value of advances made under the Act in 1974; and how many and of what value were made contrary to the advice of the Industrial Advisory Board or the Regional Industrial Advisory Boards.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the following assistance had been made available under the Industry Act between 1 January and 30 November 1974:

Industry Act

Part I: £171 million was paid against 31,569 applications for regional development grants. A further 10,042 applications are under consideration.

Part II: *Section 7:* 860 offers of regional selective assistance worth £180 million were made in respect of 742 projects expected to provide about 60,000 new jobs and to safeguard a further 40,000. Another 600 applications totalling £160 million involving 39,000 new and 32,000 existing jobs are under consideration. Payments made total £40 million.

Section 8: Offers totalling £11 million were made in respect of four projects (these offers were additional to the sums made available under the Wool Textile Industry Scheme and the North Sea Credit Scheme details of which were announced to the House on 19 July and 6 November 1973 respectively). A further 14 applications are under consideration. Payments made total £4 million.

Part III: *Section 11:* Grants totalling £11.6 million were paid for construction of ships and mobile offshore installations.

Three offers of assistance totalling £10 million were made against the advice of the Industrial Development Advisory Board and, in one of these instances, against the advice of a Regional Industrial Development Board.

'I regret that separate information about assistance paid to firms with less than 200 employees is not available,' said Mr. MacKenzie.

Industrial Advisory Boards

Mr. Anthony Grant (Harrow Central) asked for the names of the chairmen and members of the Industrial Advisory Board and the Regional Industrial Advisory Boards under the Industry Act 1973.

Mr. MacKenzie provided the following information:

Industrial Development Advisory Board

Chairman: R. A. Clark

Members: G. W. Barlow; K. R. Bond; Sir Raymond Brookes; G. A. H. Cadbury; A. Campbell Fraser; R. E. B. Lloyd; C. H. Urwin

Scottish Industrial Development Board

Chairman: R. D. Fairburn

Parliament continued

Members: M. C. Bell; Sir J. Carmichael; J. A. Matheson; A. F. McLeod Matthews; T. N. Risk; R. C. Smith; E. E. Tait; J. C. Williamson

Welsh Industrial Development Board
Chairman: D. A. C. Dewdney
Members: Z. Brierley; G. Craven; A. J. Kirkwood; G. Metcalf; D. R. Ross; J. M. Thomas; H. E. Williams

Northern Industrial Development Board
Chairman: J. B. Woodeson
Members: G. T. Arnold; G. R. Chetwynd; R. A. Cookson; The Hon J. D. Eccles; E. Firby; J. R. Mackay; C. W. Tait; Dr A. W. C. Taylor; Y. D. Jounie

North West Industrial Development Board
Chairman: J. G. Parkes
Members: G. M. D. Drummond; F. S. Gibbs; Dr P. G. Harvey; J. King; Dr A. A. Shepherd; G. A. Skelton; E. G. Smalley; T. I. F. Tod; L. J. Tolley

Yorkshire & Humberside Development Board
Chairman: S. M. de Bartolome
Members: W. A. B. Brown; E. Hayhurst; G. N. Hunter; A. G. Martin; J. H. Neill; J. C. L. Pratt; W. D. Sharp

South West Industrial Development Board
Acting Chairman: W. K. Shepherd
Members: Col G. H. Briggs; P. K. Brimacombe; J. H. Brock; R. R. Cawthorne; B. M. Grime; R. King; F. Warren

Waste paper

Mr. Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight) and Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) referred to alling demand for waste paper and asked for a tatement on the recycling of waste paper.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'I am aware of the current over-supply of certain grades of waste paper and my colleague the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Mr. Meacher) has discussed the situation with representatives of the paper-making industry. He has asked the industry to consider its policy on stock building to see what relief this could give and indicated that we would be prepared to consider any proposals which fall within the ambit of the Industry Act.'

Footwear

Mr. John Garrett (Norwich South) asked to what extent short-time working in the United Kingdom footwear industry was due to imports of footwear from COMECON countries.

'We believe that the present level of imports of footwear from COMECON countries is a significant factor in, but not the sole reason for the current amount of short-time working,' said Mr. MacKenzie. 'My Department is currently considering the problem of low cost imports with the Department of Trade and an announcement will be made as soon as possible.'

Oil pollution

Mr. Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked if legislation would be introduced increasing the penalities for oil pollution around British coasts.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'The Prevention of Oil Pollution Act 1971 provides for a maximum fine of £50,000 on summary conviction or an unlimited fine on indictment for unlawful discharges of oil and I have no plans for their increase.'

Industrial development

Mr. Grant asked for the number and size of the industrial development certificates granted in each region since 28 February 1974 to the latest convenient date; and for a comparison of these figures with the equivalent period in 1973.

Mr. MacKenzie gave the following information for the period 1 March to 31 October 1973 and for the same period in 1974:

Projects exceeding 10/15,000 sq. ft. (see Note 2)

Year	Region	No.	Area ('000 sq. ft.)
1973	North	2	*
	Yorkshire and Humberside	192	9,975
	East Midlands	127	4,948
	East Anglia	75	3,530
	South East	452	15,724
	South West	88	3,268
	West Midlands	151	8,645
	North West	186	9,091
	Wales	29	1,864
	Scotland	13	*
1974	North	2	*
	Yorkshire and Humberside	123	6,341
	East Midlands	98	6,846
	East Anglia	59	2,556
	South East	360	12,313
	South West	65	2,325
	West Midlands	80	3,688
	North West	112	5,150
	Wales	16	1,082
	Scotland	3	*

* For reasons of confidentiality these figures are not disclosed.

NOTE:
1 Industrial Development Certificates have not been required in the Development and Special Development Areas since July 1972. In August 1974 DA status was accorded to the Scottish Intermediate Area and to part of the Welsh IA. IDCs have not been required in the new DAs since 1 September 1974.
2 IDC exemption limits were reduced outside the Intermediate Areas from 1 September 1974. To facilitate comparisons, the figures included in the table for approvals from that date relate to projects exceeding the former exemption limits of 10,000 sq. ft. or 15,000 sq. ft. according to location. The 10,000 sq. ft. exemption limit applied only in the South East Economic Planning Region.

Life insurance

Mr. Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked if an inquiry would be held into the question of life assurance companies releasing themselves from terminal bonus payments.

'No,' said Mr. Clinton Davis, 'I am not aware of any withdrawal from contractual obligations. Life offices declare bonuses on with-profit policies from time to time as profits are made. Annual reversionary bonuses which remain fairly stable from year to year are most common, but some offices have in the last few years also provided terminal bonuses often related to capital gains. Some of these offices have recently decided that having regard to the market values of their investments it would be appropriate either to pay smaller terminal bonuses than previously or to discontinue them for the future.'

Loss of the 'Trident'

Mr. Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) asked what action was proposed on the Preliminary Inquiry Report on the loss of the Trident.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'I have decided that a Formal Investigation should be held into the loss of this vessel. I am sure that the House would wish to join me in taking this opportunity to express the deepest sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives in this tragic occurrence.'

Hotel accommodation

Mr. Anthony Grant (Harrow Central) asked if compulsory registration of hotel accommodation in England was proposed.

'The English Tourist Board has decided to introduce a voluntary scheme of registration of hotel accommodation,' said Mr. Deakins. 'I propose to await experience of this voluntary scheme before deciding whether further action is required.'

Tourism

Mr. Grant asked for an estimate of the number of foreign tourists visiting Great Britain in 1974 to the latest convenient date and the value of their expenditure; compared with the years 1970 to 1973, inclusive.

Mr. Deakins replied that the figures, based on the International Passenger Survey, are published in Tables 1 and 2 of the Business Monitor Series, M6, Overseas travel and tourism. The issue for the first quarter, 1974, gives figures for the years 1970 to 1973, for the quarters of 1973, and the first quarter of 1974. Information for the second quarter will be published in January. A preliminary estimate of expenditure by overseas visitors in the first three quarters of 1974, using information from the Survey and other sources, is £624 million, an increase of 19 per cent over the corresponding period of 1973.

Price control on petrol

Mr. Bryan Gould (Southampton, Test) referred to the abolition of the maximum price control on petrol and asked how the reference to the Price Commission on dealers margins is being maintained.

Mrs. Williams answered: 'The reference made on 31 July instructed the Price Commission to consider retail margins on petrol having regard to the existence of statutory control on retail prices. Although this control is being removed I think it desirable that the Commission should complete their inquiry and make their report. I am, therefore, today sending the Commission a new reference, to take account of the new circumstances, the text of which is as follows:

Pursuant to
paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 1 to the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection instructs the Price Commission to examine and report on the level and adequacy of margins and discounts accruing to retailers from sales of motor fuel. The reference dated 31 July 1974 is withdrawn.'

Dr Reginald Bennett (Fareham) asked, what steps are being taken to ensure the carrying-out of the undertakings given by petroleum companies in accordance with the Monopolies Commission report on the petrol and garage trade.

Mr. Williams said: 'Particulars of the undertakings have been furnished to the Director General of Fair Trading, under Schedule 11 of the Fair Trading Act 1973. It is, accordingly, his duty to keep under review the carrying out of the undertakings and to consider whether or not they are being fulfilled or need to be varied or superseded.'

Dr Bennett also asked what steps are being taken to ensure that tenants and licensees of retail petrol stations are made aware of their rights in relation to the petrol wholesaling companies under the terms of the undertakings given to the Monopolies Commission in these matters.

Mr. Williams replied: 'The undertakings have continued to receive publicity since they were given in 1966. Nevertheless, I understand that, in reviewing the undertakings, the Director General of Fair Trading has very much in mind the aspect to which the hon and gallant Member has drawn attention.'

Milk profit margins

Mr. Colin Shepherd (Hereford): asked about representations from the National Dairymen's Association about profit margins on retail milk sales.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'My Rt Hon. Friend discussed the profit margin on liquid milk sales with representatives of the dairy trade in June, and has subsequently received written representations on this matter from the President of the Dairy Trade Federation. The Government have now reviewed the target rate of profit and have agreed to increase it with effect from 1 October 1974.'

Prices in public houses

Mr. Peter Snape (West Bromwich East) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would make an order compelling public houses to display price lists.

'I can see the advantage of doing this, but there would also be certain problems to be resolved, and I am considering the next steps.' said Mr. Maclennan. 'I am awaiting the further views of the West Midlands Consumer Protection Department, who have expressed concern about prices charged.'

Maximum retail prices

Mr. Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham) suggested that the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection should discuss with manufacturers the affixing of maximum retail prices to all manufactured goods and devise the most convenient method of having such maximum prices recorded with the Prices Board

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'This would tend to the re-introduction of resale price maintenance and would not therefore be in the best interests of consumers.'

Consultative document on fireworks

Mr. James Johnson (Kingston-upon-Hull, West) inquired about publication of the Consultative Document upon Fireworks.

Mr. Williams replied: 'I intend to circulate the consultative document as soon as possible after this year's accident statistics, expected in February, become available. Copies will be placed in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament. As I announced on 4 November in reply to a Question by my Hon. Friend, the consultations will form part of a full review of the present controls over fireworks.'

Friday, 20 December

Overseas trade

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked for figures showing the balance of trade (net figures) between the UK and each of the EFTA countries outside the EEC; between the UK and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, respectively, and with the Commonwealth in total, and between the UK and the COMECON countries (in total) for each of the past five years.

'Information on a balance of payments basis for individual countries is not compiled,' answered Mr. Shore. 'Estimates are available for certain broad geographical and economic groupings of countries (including EFTA and the EEC) are published in Table 7 of the *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-1973*. Figures of exports valued fob and imports valued cif for individual countries and published in the *Annual Statement of Trade* for each of the years 1969 to 1972 and in the December issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics* for 1973; but the difference between these figures is not an appropriate measure of the balance of trade with a country because, inter alia, of differences in valuation.'

EEC trade

Mr. Wigley also wanted to know the balance of trade (net figures) between the UK and the nine other member states of the EEC for each of the past five years.

Mr. Deakins answered that estimates of the balance of trade on a balance of payments basis with the EEC as a whole are published in Table 7 of the *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-1973* for the years 1971 to 1973; figures for earlier years are given only for the EEC as constituted before 1973.

Arab boycott

Mr. Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, to confirm that it remains the policy of Her Majesty's Government to advise British companies not to submit to the Arab boycott of companies dealing with Israel.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Her Majesty's Government deplores all trade boycotts other than those internationally supported and sanctioned by the United Nations. How firms should act in any particular case is a matter for the commercial judgement of the firm concerned.'

School and Group Travel Association

Mr. Alf Bates (Bebington and Ellesmere Port) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'What representations he has had concerning his proposals to introduce additional protection for holiday-makers travelling abroad; and whether he will hold discussions with the School and Group Travel Association about their particular problems in this matter?'

Mr. Shore answered: 'My Department is naturally in close touch with representatives of the travel trade about my proposals to introduce additional protection for holiday-makers travelling abroad and arrangements are being made for officials to talk to the School and Group Travel Association.'

Tourist industry

Mr. Hall-Davis (Morecambe and Lonsdale) asked for a list of the Secretary of State's powers to give financial help to tourism and the tourist industry, the hotel and catering industry, organisations providing or supporting outdoor and indoor recreation, listing the relevant Acts; and what bodies are in receipt of grant from his department which are empowered by their articles or terms of reference to give financial help for these activities.

Mr. Shore replied: 'I have power to give grants-in-aid to the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board under Section 20 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969. The English Tourist Board has power to give financial assistance in accordance with Section 4 of the Act. These are the only powers available to me for the purposes mentioned.'

Investment in Tanzania

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked for information on the total value of British investment in Tanzania including petroleum marketing and banking.

'Information is available only for the book value of direct investment excluding oil, banking and insurance,' answered Mr. Deakins. 'The latest figure relates to the end of 1971 and is £6.7 million. This figure was published in Table 35 of Business Monitor M4, Overseas Transactions a copy of which is in the Library.'

Insurance Act 1973

Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'When he proposes to lay before the House regulations arising from the Insurance Act 1973; and if he will give an assurance that they will be laid before legislation is introduced to provide additional protection for policy-holders of insurance companies?'

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The following regulations have been made under powers contained in the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973, since consolidated in the Insurance Companies Act 1974:

- The Insurance Companies (Identification of Long Term Assets and Liabilities) Regulations 1973
- The Insurance Companies (Intermediaries) Regulations 1974
- The Insurance Companies (Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations 1974
- The Insurance Companies (Contents of Advertisments) Regulations 1974
- The Insurance Companies (Contents of Advertisements) (Amendment) Regulations 1974

'We have been anxious to take into account of the views of the industry on the content of the regulations. Because of their complexity this has taken longer than expected but is now bearing fruit and I expect very shortly to make and lay before the House regulations, which are now being printed, for the valuation of assets. Several other sets of regulations are following on in different stages of preparation and I shall make and lay those as soon as they are ready. The legislation that I

shall be introducing in this Session will provide protection for policyholders additional to that provided by the 1974 Act and the regulations made or to be made under it; it will not be dependent on the making of those regulations.'

Supermarkets

Mr. Bruce George (Walsall South) wanted to know the most recent figure for the number of food supermarkets.

Mr. Deakins said: 'Defining a food supermarket as a self-service grocery shop with selling space of at least 2,000 square feet, the estimated number of supermarkets in Great Britain in 1971 was 5,066. This estimate, which is based on a simple count from the 1971 Census of Distribution, is provisional and may be revised when the full analyses of selling space and of self-service trading become available. No official estimates are available for later years.'

Oil pollution

Mr. John Cordle (Bournemouth East) inquired about the progress of consultations with the shipping industry and the other interested parties regarding the introduction of legislation to implement the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'Since my reply to the honourable Member on 19 July, work has continued on the development of monitoring and control equipment, and the Department is considering the problems involved in the provision of reception facilities in the light of information recently provided by the shipping industry.

'The Marine Environmental Protection Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation has also considered these and other problems but it is clear that much remains to be done internationally before this Convention can be brought into force. In the meantime, various shorter-term measures to reduce marine pollution are being pursued including the general introduction of the 1969 Amendments to the 1954 Convention which are already mandatory on UK registered vessels.'

Noise insulation grants

Mr. Neville Sandelson (Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington) asked if the terminal date for applications under the existing Noise Insulation Grants Scheme at Heathrow would be extended pending the introduction of a revised scheme.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'Yes. A Statutory Instrument was laid before the House on 10 December with the purpose of extending the operative date from 31 December 1974 to 30 June 1975, but I hope to introduce revised schemes for both Heathrow and Gatwick well before the latter date. There is no need for similar extension in relation to Gatwick because the current scheme is open until 31 December 1976.'

Footwear imports

Mr. Adam Butler (Bosworth) wanted to know the Secretary of State for Trade's policy towards imports of footwear from developing countries; and how this compares with that of other Common Market counties and of other industrialised nations.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The United Kingdom accords tariff preferences to imports of footwear from developing countries in general under the EEC's Scheme of Generalised Preferences. Certain other donor countries also include footwear in their schemes.'

Mr. Butler also asked the value of exports to Australia by the UK boot and shoe industry in each of the last three years; and the likely effect of the recently imposed quota restrictions.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The value of UK exports (fob, current prices) of all footwear to Australia was £1.4 million in 1971, £1.2 million in 1972 and £1.3 million in 1973 (calendar years). The recent Australian import restrictions are designed to limit footwear imports from all sources to not more than 20 per cent above the base period July 1972 to June 1973. The long term effect on individual supplying countries cannot yet be assessed but it seems likely that some British footwear now on order will not be admitted to Australia.'

Mr. Butler asked for information on the proportion of home consumption of footwear taken by imports in each of the last three years; and the progress made in consideration of the question of shoe imports.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the proportion of the home footwear market taken by imports in each of the last three years (1971-73) was 31.5 per cent, 32.9 per cent and 31.8 per cent respectively.

'The industry has made a detailed case for restraining imports of certain types of footwear from Eastern European countries. This case is being examined as a matter of urgency by my Department and the Department of Trade and a decision will be announced as soon as possible," said Mr. MacKenzie.

A statement on footwear imported from Italy was requested by Mr. Terry Walker (Kingswood).

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'In 1973 the UK imported 12.2 million pairs of footwear of all types from Italy. This represented 15.3 per cent by pairage of our total imports. In the first nine months of 1974 we imported 11.8 million pairs from Italy – an increase of 25.6 per cent over the same period in 1973.'

Several other Questions were put by Members on the subject of imported footwear.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'The industry has made a detailed case for restraining imports of certain types of footwear from Eastern European countries. This case is being examined as a matter of urgency by my Department and the Department of Trade, and a decision will be announced as soon as possible.'

Hawthorn Leslie Ltd.

Questions were asked by Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) and Mr. Eldon Griffiiths (Bury St. Edmunds) on the Government's shareholding in Hawthorn Leslie Ltd.

Mr. Benn replied: 'No shares in R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co. Ltd. are owned by my Department. My Department does however own the entire share capital of Appledore Shipbuilders Ltd., which has a wholly-owned subsidiary, Lintsgress Ltd., which acquired 400,000 shares in Hawthorn Leslie when Appledore and Lintsgress were part of the Court Line Group. No Hawthorn Leslie shares have been acquired since Appledore came into public ownership on 19 September 1974. Lintsgress's shareholding amounts to 14.9 per cent of Hawthorn Leslie's ordinary share capital. No part of the price paid for the Appledore shares was specifically attributed to Lintsgress's shareholding in Hawthorn Leslie.'

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2 Introduction

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British commercial representation overseas

Business men going abroad

The Commercial Departments of the British Embassies, High Commission Offices and Consulates listed herein can be of considerable help to the British business man travelling abroad on export business. They can assist him with introductions, advice on local conditions and help generally in achieving the purpose of his visit. But they are better able to help if told in advance about the visit, its purpose and the nature of any assistance likely to be required of them. Such advance notification to Commercial Departments is best sent through the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade or the Export Section of the Regional Office of the Department of Industry; intending business travellers are advised to contact one or other of these offices (addresses and telephone numbers appear below) at an early stage in arranging visits abroad. These offices will not only notify the visits to the Commercial Departments concerned but can also provide travellers with information about overseas markets before departure.

On arrival overseas the business traveller is advised to telephone the Commercial Department to fix an appointment with the appropriate commercial officer.

'Hints to Business Men' booklets are available for most of the countries listed. British business men who intend visiting any of the countries on export business may obtain copies free of charge from the nearest Regional Office Export Section or from Export Services and Promotions Division (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146) (Telex 886143).

Poste Restante and Telex facilities: business men visiting overseas markets may, if they wish, have their mail addressed care of the Commercial Department of the British Embassy/High Commission/Consulate in the country they are visiting. This facility is available during normal business hours only and business men intending to use it are requested to give adequate notice to the overseas Commercial Department beforehand, or alternatively advise the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade in London, or their nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry. Where public Telex facilities are not freely available, Commercial Departments will, if possible, allow visiting business men who wish urgently to get in touch with their firms to use the post's Telex facilities on a repayment basis.

Services to exporters

The following offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness, IV1 1LU
Tel. 0463 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. 0222 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
Priestley House, Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF
Tel. 0532 443171. Telex 557925 DTI LDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR
Tel. 0632 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP
Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.
Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. 0602 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. 0272 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. 0232 34488. Telex 747025 GOVCOMM BELFAST

This list is prepared by the Export Services and Promotions Division of the British Overseas Trade Board and is published quarterly in *Trade and Industry*. Inquiries relating to the list should be made to Export Services and Promotions Division at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, Ext. 7113).

British commercial representation overseas

AFGHANISTAN
British Embassy, Karte Parwan, **Kabul.** (Tel. 30511/3.)

ALGERIA
British Embassy, **Residence Cassionpée,** Batiment B., 7, Chemin de Glycines, **Algiers** (Postal address: B.P.43, Alger Gare). (Tel. 605601/04.) (Telex 52872 a/b PRODROME ALGER.)

ANGOLA
British Consulate-General, Rua Diogo Cao No. 4, Caixa Postal No. 1244, **Luanda.** (Tel. 34583, 22487.) (Telex 3130 a/b BRILDAAN.)

ARGENTINA
British Embassy, Dr. Luis Agote 2412, **Buenos Aires** (Postal address Casilla de Correo 2050, Buenos Aires). (Tel. 80-7071/9.) (Telex 121666 a/b 121666AR PROBA.)

AUSTRALIA
British High Commission, Commonwealth Avenue, **Canberra, A.C.T.** (Tel. 730422.) (Telex AA62222 a/b UKREP AA62222.)

Sydney—British Consulate-General, Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove, Sydney, Australia 2000, N.S.W. (Tel. 27-7521.) (Telex AA20680 a/b UKREP AA20680.)

Melbourne—British Consulate-General, The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3000. (Tel. 602-1877.) (Telex AA30660 a/b UKREP AA30660.)

Brisbane—British Consulate-General, BP House, 193 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4000. (Tel. 214933.) (Telex AA40556 a/b UKREP AA40556.)

Perth—British Consulate-General, ANZ House, 7th Floor, 84 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000. (Tel. 21-5128/9). (Telex AA92493 a/b BHCWA AA92493.)

Adelaide—British Consulate-General, 4th Floor, F.C.A. Building, 15 Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5000. (Tel. 515982.) (Telex AA82543 a/b UKREP AA82543.)

Port Moresby—*see* Papua New Guinea

AUSTRIA
British Embassy, Reisnerstrasse 40, 1030, **Vienna.** (Tel. 731575/9.) (Telex 13410 and 12810 a/b BRITEM A.)

BAHAMAS
British High Commission, Bitco Building, Third Floor, Bank Lane, **Nassau.** (Postal address: PO Box 7516, Nassau.) (Tel. 57471/4 (Area Code 80932).) (Telex NS 112 a/b UKREP, Nassau.)

BAHRAIN
British Embassy, Al Mathaf Square, Manama, **Bahrain** (Postal address: P.O. Box 114, Bahrain.) (Prodrome, Bahrain.) (Tel. 4002.) (Telex GJ8213 a/b 8213 PRODRO GJ.)

BANGLADESH
British High Commission, D.I.T. Building Annexe, Dilkusha (P.O. Box 90), **Dacca-2.** (Tel. 243251-3, 244216-7.)

BARBADOS
British High Commission, 147/9 Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676c). **Bridgetown.** (Tel. 63525.) (Telex WB219 a/b UKREP, BRI WB 219.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

BELGIUM
British Embassy, Britannia House, Rue Joseph II 28, B-1040 **Brussels.** (Tel. (02) 2191165/9.) (Telex 23462 a/b BRITEM B.)

Antwerp—British Consulate-General, Van Schoonbekeplein 6, 2000 Antwerp. (Tel. (031) 326940, 328829, 321698.) (Commercial correspondence should be addressed in the first instance to the Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, or to the British Embassy, Brussels, B-1040.)

BOLIVIA
British Embassy, Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (Casilla 694), **La Paz.** (Tel. 51400 and 29404.) (Telex BX 5228 a/b PRODROME BX 5228.)

BOTSWANA
British High Commission, Private Bag 23, **Gaborone.** (Tel. 2483/5.)

BRAZIL
British Embassy, Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 8 (Caixa Postal 07-0586), **Brasilia D.F.** (Tel. Brasilia 24-6710.) (Telex 061-1360 a/b 611360 EING.)

Rio de Janeiro—British Consulate-General, Praia do Flamengo 284-2° andar Rio de Janeiro GB (Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00.). (Tel. 225-7252.) (Telex 021-21577 a/b BRITAIN RIO.)

Sao Paulo—British Consulate-General, Avenida Paulista 1938 – 17° andar. (Caixa Postal 846) Sao Paulo, SP. (Tel. 287-7722.) (Telex 11-21384 a/b 1121384 BRIT.)

BRUNEI
British High Commission, Jalan Residency, **Bandar Seri Begawan,** State of Brunei. (Tel. 2231.) (Telex BRU 211 a/b UKREP, BRU 211.)

BULGARIA
British Embassy, Boulevard Marchal Tolbukhin 65-67, **Sofia.** (Tel. 885361/2.) (Telex 22363 a/b PRODROME SOFIA.)

BURMA
British Embassy, 80 Strand Road (P.O.Box 638), **Rangoon.** (Tel. 15700.)

CAMEROON
British Consulate, Rue Alfred Saker (Posta Address: BP 1016, **Douala,** Cameroon). (Tel. 42 21 77 and 42 22 45.) (Telex 5353 a/b BRITAIN 5353 KN.)

CANADA
British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, **Ottawa** K1P 5K7, Ontario. (Tel. 237-1530.) (Telex 0534266 a/b UKREP, OTT.)

Montreal—British Consulate General, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 101, P.Q. (Tel. 866-5863.) (Telex 01-26437 a/b UKREP, MTL.)

Toronto—British Consulate General, 8th Floor, 200 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3E3. (Tel. 864-1290.) (Telex 02-29531 a/b UKREP, TOR.)

Vancouver—British Consulate General, 4th Floor, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, British Columbia. (Tel. 683-4421.) (Telex 04-51287 a/b UKREP, VCR.)

Halifax—British Consulate, 10th Floor, Centennial Building, 1645 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Tel. 422-7488.) (Telex 019-21634 a/b UKREP, HFX.)

Edmonton—British Consulate-General, Suite 1404, Three McCauley Plaza, 10025 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1S6. (Tel. 424-0481.) (Telex 037-2421 a/b UKREP, EDM.)

Winnipeg—British Consulate, 402 Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, 1, Manitoba R3C OS9. (Tel. 942-3151.) (Telex 07-57814 a/b UKREP, WPG.)

CHILE
British Embassy, La Concepcion. 177 Casilla 72-D, **Santiago.** (Tel. 239166.) (Telex 40844 a/b PROST CL.)

CHINA
British Embassy, 11 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kou Men Wai, **Peking.** (Tel. 521961/4.)

COLOMBIA
British Embassy, Calle 38, 13-35 Pisos 9-11, **Bogota.** (*Airmail address:* Apartado Aereo 4508, Bogota.) (Tel. 698100.) (Telex 44503 a/b BRIT CO.)

COSTA RICA
British Embassy, Paseo Colon, 3202, Apartado 10056, **San José.** (Tel. 21-56-88.) (Telex CR2169 a/b 2169 PRODROME.)

CUBA
British Embassy, Edificio Bolivar, Capdevila, 101-103, e Morro y Prado, **Havana.** (Tel. 61-5681.) (Postal address: c/o Apartado 535, Administration de Correos No. 1, Mexico 1 DF, Mexico.)

CYPRUS
British High Commission, Charalambides Building (4th floor), Grivas Dhigenis Avenue, Nicosia. (Tel. 49791/2/3.) (Telex 2208 a/b UKREPNIC.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
British Embassy, Thunovska 14, **Prague** (Praha) 1. (Tel. 533347/9 and 533340.) (Telex 0121011 a/b 121011 PRDM C.)

DENMARK
British Embassy, 36-40 Kastelsvej, DK-2100 **Copenhagen O.** (Tel. Tria 6360.) (Telex 19908 a/b 19908 BRIEMB DK.)

Aarhus—British Trade Office, BP Huset, Europaplads 2 ii, DK-8000 Aarhus. (Tel. (06) 122500.)

(*There is also an Honorary Consul in the* **Faroe Islands** *at Thorshavn who will be glad to see British business visitors:*
British Consulate, Yviri vid Strand 17 (P.O. Box 49) DK—3800, **Thorshavn,** Faroe Islands. (Tel. Bryggjan 13510.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
British Embassy, Apartado 1352, No. 84 Avenida Independencia, Santo **Domingo.** (Tel. 682-3128/9.) (Telex 3460075 a/b 3460075 PRODROME.)

ECUADOR
British Embassy (opposite Hotel Quito), Gonzalez Suárez 111, **Quito** (Postal address: Casilla 314, Quito). (Tel. 230070/3.) (Telex 2138 a/b 2138 PRODQT ED.)

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, Kasr El Doubara, Garden City, **Cairo.** (Tel. 20850.)

EL SALVADOR
British Embassy, 13a Avenida Norte (Continuacion), No. 611, Colonia Duenas, **San Salvador.** (Tel. 219106, 220590, 223945.) (Telex 20133 a/b PRODSALV.)
(*Postal address: Embajada Britanica, Apartado (cc) 500, San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America.*)

ETHIOPIA
British Embassy, Papassinos Building, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, P.O. Box 858, **Addis Ababa.** (Tel. 151166 and 151252/3.)

Asmara—British Consulate, Gellatly Hankey Building, Av. Haile Selassie I, P.O. Box 254, Asmara. (Tel. 110131.)

FIJI
British High Commission, Civic Centre, Stinson Parade (P.O. Box 1355), **Suva** (UKREP SUVA). (Tel. 311033.) (Telex FJ 2129 a/b UKREP FJ 2129.)

FINLAND
British Embassy, Uudenmaankatu 16-20, **Helsinki** 12. (Tel. 12574.) (Telex 121122 a/b UKHKI SF.)

FRANCE
British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, **75008 Paris.** (Tel. 266-91-42.) (Telex 65264 a/b INFORM PARIS.)

Bordeaux—British Consulate-General, 15 Cours de Verdun, 33081 Bordeaux Cedex. (Tel. 52-28-35/6.) (Telex 57440 a/b BRITAIN BORDX.)

Lille—British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard de la Liberté (Sac Postal 2037), 59014 Lille Cedex. (Tel. 573549 and 570177.) (Telex 82669 a/b 82669 BRITAIN LILLE.)

Lyon—British Consulate-General, 24 Rue Childebert, 69 288 Lyon Cedex 1, Rhone. (Tel. 375967/8.) (Telex 33254 a/b BRITAIN LYON.)

Marseille—British Consulate-General, 24 Avenue du Prado, 13-Marseilles 6e (Bouches du Rhonee). (Tel. 376854/6.) (Telex 42307 a/b BRITAIN MARSL.)

Strasbourg—British Consulate-General, 10 Rue du General de Castelnau, 67001 Strasbourg Cedex. (Tel. 88-366491.) (Telex 87995 a/b BRISTRA STRBG.)

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

GAMBIA, THE
British High Commission, 78 Wellington Street, P.O. Box 507, **Banjul.** (Tel. 244/6.)

GERMANY, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
British Embassy, **East Berlin** BFPO 45. (Tel. 2202431.) (Telex 113171 and 113172 a/b GBBER DD.)

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
British Embassy, **53 Bonn,** Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77. (Tel. 234061.) (Telex 886887, 8869561 and 8869562 a/b BRI D.)

Berlin—British Consulate-General, 1000 Berlin 12, Uhlandstrasse 7-8. (Tel. 3095295.) (Telex 184268 a/b UKBLN D.)

Dusseldorf—British Consulate-General, 4 Dusseldorf, Nordsternhaus, Georg-Glock-Strasse 14. (Tel. 434281-5.) (Telex 8584855 a/b 8584855 COM D.)

Frankfurt—British Consulate-General, 6 Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53. (Tel. 720406.) (Telex 414932 a/b UKFFT D.)

Hamburg—British Consulate-General, 2000 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuderweg 8a. (Tel. 4513 51/5.) (Telex 0213562 a/b BRHBG.)

Hanover—British Consulate-General, 3000 Hanover, Uhlemeyer Strasse 9 & 11. (Tel. 327641/5.) (Telex 923263 a/b BCGHN D.)

Munich—British Consulate-General, 8000 Munich 13, Akademiestrasse 7. (Tel. 394015/19.) (Telex 529959 a/b UKMUN D.)

Stuttgart—British Consulate-General, 7 Stuttgart, Kriegsbergstrasse 28. (Tel. 293216/8.) (Telex 722397 a/b 722397 UKST D.)

GHANA
British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street (P.O. Box 296), **Accra.** (Tel. 64651.)
(*The P.O. Box number must be used for all correspondence.*)

GREECE
British Embassy, 1, Ploutarchou Street, **Athens** 139. (Tel. 736211 (10 lines).) (Telex 216440 a/b 216440 LION GR.)

GUATEMALA
British Consulate, Edificio Maya, Via 5, No 4-50, 8° Piso, Zona 4, **Guatemala City.** (Tel. 61329 and 64375.) (Telex 279 a/b BRITON GU.)

GUYANA
British High Commission, 44 Main Street, (P.O. Box 625), **Georgetown.** (Tel. 65881/4.) (Telex GY221 a/b 221 UKREP GY.)

HAITI
British Consulate, Shell Building, Rue Pavée, (P.O. Box 1302), **Port-au-Prince.** (Tel. 21227 & 23921.)

HONDURAS
British Embassy, Edificio Palic, 4 Piso, Avenida Republica de Chile 804 (Apartado 290), **Tegucigalpa.** (Tel. 22-0479/80.) (Telex 1138 a/b 1138 PRODTEGU HT.)

HONG KONG
British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 528, 707 Shell House, Queen's Road Central, **Hong Kong.** ('Uktrade, Hong Kong.') (Tel. 5-230176.) (Telex HX73031 a/b UKTRA HX.)

HUNGARY
British Embassy, Harmincad Utca 6, **Budapest** V. (Tel. 182-880.) (Telex 224527 a/b 224527 BRIT H.)

ICELAND
British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, **Reykjavik.** (Tel. 15883/4.) (Telex 2037 a/b 2037 UKREYK IS.)

INDIA
British High Commission in India, Chanakyapuri, **New Delhi,** 110021. (Tel. 70371.) (Telex 2135 a/b ND 2135.)

Calcutta—British High Commission, 1 Ho Chi Minh Sarani, P.O. Box 9073, Calcutta, 700016. (Tel. 44-5171.)

Bombay—British High Commission, P.O. Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, 400001. (Tel. 259981/5.) (Telex 011-2850 a/b 011-2850 UKREP BY.)

Madras—British High Commission, P.O. Box 3710, 150A Mount Road, Madras, 600002. (Tel. 83136.)

INDONESIA
British Embassy, Djalan Thamrim 75, **Jakarta.** (Tel. 41091/8.) (Telex 6166 a/b PRODROME DKT 6166.)

IRAN
British Embassy, Avenue Ferdowsi, **Tehran.** (Tel. 45011/4.) (Telex 2493 a/b 2493 PRODROME TN.)

IRAQ
British Embassy, Shaheen Building, Saadoon Street, **Baghdad.** (Tel. 99001/3.)

IRISH REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, **Dublin, 2.** (Tel. 765678 and 763111.) (Telex 5296 a/b 5296 UKDB EI.)

ISRAEL
British Embassy, 192 Rehov Hayarkon Street, **Tel Aviv** 63405. (Tel. 249171-5.) (Telex 33559 a/b TLVIV.)

ITALY
British Consulate-General, Via San Paolo 7, I-20121 **Milan.** (Tel. 803442-6.) (Telex 31528 a/b 31528 BRITAIN.)
(*Milan is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Italy.*)

Rome—British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80A, I 00187 Rome. (Tel. 4755551-5.) (Telex 61049 a/b 61049 PRODROME.)

Florence—British Consulate, Palazzo Castelbarco Lungarno Corsini 2, I 50123 Florence. (Tel. 272594.) (Telex 57270 a/b 57270 BRITAIN.)

Genoa—British Consulate-General, Via XII Ottobre 2/132, I 16121 Genoa. (Tel. 564833-6.) (Telex 27689 a/b 27689 BRITAIN.)

Naples—British Consulate-General, Via Fransesco Crispi 122, 80122 Naples. (Tel. 663883.) (Telex 71330 a/b 71330 BRITAIN.)

Bari—British Trade Representative, Via Fratelli Rosselli 38, I 70126, Bari. (Tel. 330791.)

Palermo—British Consulate, Via Marchese di Villabianco 9, I 90143 Palermo. (Tel. 253364-6.) (Telex 91111 a/b 91111 CONSULUK.)

Turin—British Consulate, 1 Corso Vittorio Emanuele (corner of Corso Massimo d'Azeglio), I 10125 Turin. (Tel. 657676/7.) (Telex 21464 a/b 21464 BRITAIN.)

Venice—British Consulate, Accademia Dorsoduro, 1051, Castella Postale 469 Venezia. (Postal address, British Consulate, P.O. Box 469, I 30100 Venice.) (Tel. 27408.) (Telex 41283 a/b 41283 BRITAIN.)

IVORY COAST
British Embassy, Fifth Floor, Immeuble Shell, Avenue Lamblin, **Abidjan.** (Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan.) (Tel. 226615, 322776 and 324980.) (Telex 706 a/b PRODROME ABIDJAN.)

JAMAICA
British High Commission (P.O. Box 393), Barclays Bank Building, 54 King Street, **Kingston,** Jamaica. (Britcom, Kingston.) (Tel. 932-1930.) (Telex 2110 a/b UKREP, KIN JA.)

JAPAN
British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, **Tokyo** 102. (Tel. (03) 265-5511.) (Telex J.22755 a/b PRODROME.)

Osaka—British Consulate-General, Hong-kong Bank Building, 45 Awajimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541. (Tel. (06) 231-3355/7.) (Telex 522 5167 a/b BRITAIN OSA or BRIOSK.)

JORDAN
British Embassy, King Hussein Street, P.O. Box 6062, **Amman.** (Tel. 37374-5.)

KENYA
British High Commission in Kenya, P.O. Box 30133, 13th Floor, Bruce House, Standard Street, **Nairobi.** (Tel. 35944.) (Telex 22219 a/b UKREP, NAIROBI.)

KHMER REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 96 Moha Vithei 9 Tola (BP 150) **Phnom Penh.** (Tel. 23976.)

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (South Korea)
British Embassy, **Seoul** BFPO via BFPO1. (Tel. 75-7341/3.) (Telex K27320 a/b PRODROM K27320.)

KUWAIT
British Embassy, Kuwait Investment Company Building (5th Floor), Plot 6, Area 9, Ahmad al-Jabir Street (P.O. Box SAFAT 300), **Kuwait.** (Tel. 439221/2.)

LAOS
British Embassy, Rue J. Nehru, P.O. Box 224, **Vientiane.** (Tel. 2333 and 2374.)

LEBANON
British Embassy, Avenue de Paris Ras Beirut, **Beirut.** (Tel. 362500/1, 362564, 362618, 363286, 364158, 365483.) (Telex 20465 a/b PRODROME.)

LESOTHO
British High Commission, P.O. Box 521, **Maseru.** (Tel. 3961.)

LIBERIA
British Embassy, P.O. Box 120, 'Mamba Point', **Monrovia.** (Tel. 21055, 21107.) (Telex 4287 a/b PRODROME LIB.)

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 30 Triq Alfatah, **Tripoli.** (Tel. 31191/5.)

LUXEMBOURG
British Embassy, 28 Boulevard Royal, **Luxembourg.** (Tel. 29864/5.) (Telex 443 a/b PRODROME L.)

MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REPUBLIC)
British Embassy, 1st Floor, 41 Lalana Razanakombana (Boite Postale 167), **Tananarive.** (Tel. 206-50.) (Telex 201-226 a/b PRODROME, TANA.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

MALAWI
British High Commission, P.O. Box 30042, Lilongwe 3, **Blantyre.** (Tel. 33022.)

MALAYSIA
British High Commission (P.O. Box 1030), 13th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, **Kuala Lumpur.** (Tel. 741533.) (Telex 30245 a/b UKREP MA30245.)

MALTA
British High Commission, 7 St. Anne Street, **Floriana.** (Tel. Central 21285/6/7.) (Telex 249 UKREP MW.)

MAURITIUS
British High Commission, P.O. Box 586, Cerne House, Chaussée Street, **Port Louis.** (Tel. 20201.) (Telex IW 266 a/b UKREP IW 266.)

MEXICO
British Embassy, Lerma 71, Cuauhtemoc, P.O. Box 96 Bis., **Mexico** 5 D.F. (Tel. 5114880/85.) (Telex 1771185 a/b 1771185 UKEM MEX.)

MONGOLIA
British Embassy, 36 Peace Street (P.O. Box No. 703), **Ulan Bator,** The People's Republic of Mongolia. (Tel. 51033.)

MOROCCO
British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard d'Anfa (Boite Postale 762), **Casablanca.** (Tel. 261440/1.) (Telex 22781 M a/b BRITAIN 22781 M.)

MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)
British Consulate-General, 310 Avenida Augusto do Castilho (P.O. Box 55), **Lourenco Marques.** (Tel. 26011/2, 29989.) (Telex 6-265 a/b UKREP MO.)

NEPAL
British Embassy, Lain Chaur (P.O. Box 106), **Kathmandu.** (Tel. 11081, 11588/9.)

NETHERLANDS
British Embassy, Lange Voorhout 10, **The Hague.** (Tel. (070) 645800.) (Telex 31600 a/b 31600 BEMB NL.)

Amsterdam—British Consulate-General, Johannes Vermeerstraat 7, Amsterdam. (Tel. (020) 739143.) (Telex 15117 a/b 15117 UKAMS NL.)

NEW ZEALAND
British High Commission, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building, 9th Floor, 2 The Terrace, **Wellington** 1. (Postal address: P.O. Box 369.) (Tel. 46-060.) (Telex NZ 3325 a/b UKREP NZ 3325.)

Auckland—British High Commission, 9th Floor, Norwich Union Building, Queen Street, Auckland, 1. (Postal address: Private Bag, Auckland, 1.) (Tel. 32-973.) (Telex NZ 2412 a/b UKREPAK NZ 2412.)

Christchurch—Commercial Officer, P.O. Box 1762, Christchurch.

NICARAGUA
British Embassy, Avenida Las Colinas (Lote 100), Las Colinas, Carretera a Masaya Km. 9, **Managua.** (Postal address: Apartado 13, Managua, Nicaragua.) (Tel. 96256/96207.) (Telex (First call 375/1220 (a/b OPERADOR ESQUIPULAS 1220), then request ext: EQ12 (a/b PRODMGA EQ12).)

NIGERIA
British High Commission in Nigeria, Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, **Lagos.** (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 12136, Lagos, Nigeria.) (Tel. 51630, Counsellor 21202 or First Secretary 21409.) (Telex 21247 a/b UKREP, LAGOS.)

Ibadan—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Finance Corporation Building, Lebanon Street, Ibadan. (Tel. 21551.) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 5010, Ibadan.)

Kaduna—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the United Bank for Africa Building, Yakubu Gowon Way, Kaduna. (Tel. 22573/5.) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 2096, Kaduna.)

NORWAY
British Embassy, Thomas Heftyesgate 8, **Oslo,** 2. (Tel. 563890/7.) (Telex 11575 a/b 11575 UKOSL N.)

Bergen—Consul, British Consulate, Slottsgaten 1, 5015 Bergen. (Tel. 210990 & 217033.) (Telex 42660 a/b 42660 UK BGN N.)

OMAN
British Embassy, **Muscat.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 300, Muscat.) (Tel. 2411-2415.) (Telex MB 216 a/b PRODROME MB 216, and MB 273 a/b PRODROME MB 273.)

PAKISTAN
British Embassy, Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5 (P.O. Box 1122), **Islamabad** (British Islamabad). (Tel. 22131/5.)

Karachi—British Consulate-General, York Place, Runnymede Lane, Port Trust Estate, Clifton, Karachi-6 (Britain Karachi). (Tel. 53 20 41/46.) *Commercial matters concerning the northern areas, including the provinces of Punjab and North West Frontier, are dealt with by the Embassy, and for Sind and Baluchistan provinces by the Consulate at Karachi.*

PANAMA
British Embassy, Via Espana 120, **Panama City.** (Postal address: Panama City c/o British Consulate Box B, Balboa Post Office, Canal Zone, Panama.) (Tel. Panama City 23-0451.) (Telex 3481020 a/b PROPANA.)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
British Consulate, United Church Building (3rd floor), Douglas Street, **Port Moresby.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 739, Port Moresby.) (Tel. 2361, 2485 and 3095.) (Telex NE 22142 a/b UKREP 22142.)

PARAGUAY
British Embassy, 25 de Mayo 171, **Asuncion.** (Postal address: Casilla de Correo 404, Asuncion.) (Tel. 49146.) (Telex 139 a/b PRODROME 139 PY.)

PERU
British Embassy, Edificio Pacifico, Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa (sextra cuadra), **Lima.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 854, Lima.) (Tel. 283830.) (Telex PX 5230 a/b PRODROME, PX 5230.)

PHILIPPINES
British Embassy, P.O. Box 295, 9th Floor, L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Boulevard, **Manila.** (Tel. 59-24-61.) (Telex 3282 PRODME PN a/b 3282 PRODME PN.)

POLAND
British Embassy, Aleje Roz 1, **Warsaw.** (Tel. 281001-5.) (Telex 813694 a/b 813694 PROD PL.)

PORTUGAL
British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos a Lapa 35-39, **Lisbon 3.** (Tel. 661191/5.) (Telex 12278 a/b 12278 PROLIS P.)

QATAR
British Embassy, P.O. Box 3, **Doha.** (Tel. 22637.) (Telex POLITICAL DH4205 a/b 4205 PRODRO DH.)

ROMANIA
British Embassy, 24, Strada Jules Michelet, **Bucharest.** (Tel. 111635/6.) (Telex 011-295 a/b PRODROME, BUC.)

SAUDI ARABIA
British Embassy, Dutch Bank Building, 4th Floor (P.O. Box 393), **Jedda.** (Tel. 27306 & 27122.)

SENEGAL
British Embassy, 20 Rue du Docteur Guillet (B.P. 6025), **Dakar.** (Tel. 22383.) (Telex 548 a/b PRODROME, SG.)

SIERRA LEONE
British Trade and Information Centre, 4th Floor, Leone House, Siaka Stevens Street, **Freetown.** (Tel. 4096.) (Telex 235 a/b UKREP FTN 235.)

SINGAPORE
British High Commission, Tanglin Circus, **Singapore 10.** (Postal address: Tanglin P.O. Box 19.) (Tel. 639333.) (Telex RS 21218 a/b UKREP SP RS 21218.)

SOMALI REPUBLIC
British Embassy, Waddada Xasan Geeddi Abtoow 7/8, P.O. Box 1036, **Mogadishu.** (Tel. 2288.) (Telex Mogadishu 617 a/b PRODROME MOG SM.)

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, 6 Hill Street, Arcadia, **Pretoria** 0002. (Tel. 74-3121.) (Telex 44641 a/b 44641 PR.)

Johannesburg—British Consulate-General, 8th Floor, B.P. Centre, corner Kerk/Harrison Street, P.O. Box 10101, Johannesburg. (Brit-consul, Johannesburg.) (Tel. 834-6411.) (Telex 43-7115 a/b 43-7115 JH.)
(Johannesburg is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in South Africa.)

Cape Town—British Consulate-General, 11th Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St. Georges Street, P.O. Box 500, Cape Town. (Tel. 41-1466/8.) (Telex 5-7447CT a/b 5-7447CT.)

Durban—British Consulate General, 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban. (Tel. 313131 (five lines).) (Telex 6-7428 a/b 6-7428 DN.)

SPAIN
British Embassy, Calle de Fernando el Santo 16, **Madrid** 4. (Tel. 419-0200/12.) (Telex 27656 a/b 27656 INGLAE.)

Barcelona—British Consulate-General, Edificio Torre de Barcelona, Avenida Generalisimo Franco 477 (13 Floor), Apartado de Correos 12111, Barcelona 11. (Tel. 239 0804, 239 1300.) (Telex 52799 a/b 52799 BRBAR E.)

Bilbao—British Consulate-General, Alameda Urquijo 2-8, Bilbao 8. (Tel. 214780.) (Telex 32446 a/b 32446 BRBIL.)

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

Seville—British Consulate, Plaza Nueva 8 (Dpdo), Seville. (Tel. 228875.) (Telex 72172 a/b 72172 BRSEV E.)

Valencia—British Consulate, Calle Cronista Carreres 1, 4a Valencia 3. (Tel. 321-12-75 and 321-76-96.)

Vigo—British Vice-Consulate, Plaza de Compostela No. 23 (6°), (P.O. Box 49), Vigo. (Tel. 211450.)

Palma de Mallorca—British Consulate, 23-1° Jaime III, Palma de Mallorca. (Tel. 212085, 212445.)

Las Palmas—British Consulate, Edificio Hocasa, 6 Piso, Calle Alfredo L. Jones, 33 (P.O Box 2020), Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. (Tel. 262508.) (Telex 95276 a/b 95276 BRTLP E.)

SRI LANKA
British High Commission, Galle Road, Kellupitiya, **Colombo** 3. (Postal address: P.O. Box 1433, Colombo.) (Tel. 27611/15.) (Telex 1101 a/b UKREP, COLOMBO.)

SUDAN
British Embassy, P.O. Box 801, New Aboulela Building, Barlaman Avenue, **Khartoum.** (Tel. 70760, 70766-9.)

SURINAM
There is an Honorary Consul at the British Consulate at Paramaribo who will be pleased to see business visitors. His address is: 15 Mr. Dr. de Mirandastraat (P.O. Box 1300), **Paramaribo.** (Tel. 77455.)

SWAZILAND
British High Commission, Alister Miller Street, **Mbabane.** (Postal address: British High Commission, **Private Bag,** Mbabane.) (Tel. 2581.)

SWEDEN
British Embassy, Skarpögatan 6-8, S-115 27 **Stockholm.** (Tel. 670140.) (Telex 19340 a/b BRITEMB S.)

Gothenburg—British Consulate-General, Götgatan 15, S-411 05 Gothenburg. (Tel. 136277.) (Telex 20041 a/b BRITAIN S.)

Malmo—British Consulate, Lilla Nygatan 11, S-211 38 Malmö. (Tel. 126625.)

SWITZERLAND
Zurich—British Consulate-General, Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zurich. (Tel. (01) 47 15 20/6.) (Telex 54260 a/b 54260 UKZUR CH.)
(Zurich is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Switzerland.)

Berne—British Embassy, Thunstrasse 50, 3005 Berne. (Tel. (031) 445021/8.) (Telex 32687 a/b 32687 UK BNECH.)

Basle—British Consulate, P.O. Box No. 851, Rittergasse 35, 4001 Basle. (Tel. (061) 235843.) (Telex 62959 a/b UKBAL CH.)

Geneva—British Consulate-General, 6th Floor, Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. (Tel. (022) 343800, 332385.) (Telex 22956 a/b 22956A (or B) UKGV CH.)

SYRIA
British Embassy, 11 Kotob Building, Mohd. Kurd Ali Street, Malki Avenue (P.O. Box 37), **Damascus.** (Tel. 332561-3.) (Telex 11049 a/b 11049 BRITEM SY.)

TANZANIA
British High Commission, Permanent House, corner Azikiwe Street/Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 9112, **Dar-es-Salaam.** (Tel. 29601.) (Telex 41004 a/b 41004 UKREP.)

THAILAND
British Embassy, Pleonchit Road, **Bangkok.** (Tel. 527161 (Monday to Friday 0800-1630), 527160 (all other times).)

TOGO
British Embassy, Boulevard Circulaire, Boite Postale 892, **Lome,** Republic of Togo. (Tel. 2085.) (Telex 5210 a/b PRODROME, LOME.)

TONGA
British High Commission, **Nukualofa.**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
British High Commission, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, P.O. Box 778, **Port of Spain,** Trinidad. (Tel. 52861/6.) (Telex WG 224 a/b UKREP 224.)

TUNISIA
British Embassy, 5 Place de la Victoire, **Tunis.** (Tel. 245100, 245324, 245649.) (Telex TUNIS 12007 a/b RDROM 12007 TUNIS.)

TURKEY
British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesi, 46a, Cankaya, **Ankara.** (Tel. 274310/15.) (Telex 42320 a/b PROD TR.)

Istanbul—British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu, Istanbul. (Tel. 498874.) (Telex 298 a/b BRITAIN IST.)

UGANDA
British High Commission, P.O. Box 7070, 10-12 Parliament Avenue, **Kampala.** (Tel. 57054/9.) (Telex 61006 a/b 61006 UKREP KLA.)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi—British Embassy, Commercial Secretariat, First Floor, Shaikh Ahmad bin Hamid Building, Shaikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi. (Postal address: P.O. Box 248, Abu Dhabi.) (Tel. 43033/4/5.) (Telex AH2234 a/b PRODROME AH 2234 AH 2244 a/b PRODROME AH 2244.)

Dubai—British Embassy, Tariq Ibn Zayed Street (P.O. Box 65), Dubai. (Tel. 31070, 31893 and 31993.) (Telex DB 5426 a/b 5426 BRITEM DB.)

UNITED STATES
Washington—British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20008. (Tel. HO21340 or 4621340 (Area Code 202).) (Telex 892370 a/b PRODROME WSH.)

New York—British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street (19th and 20th floors), New York, N.Y. 10022. (Tel. 593-2258, Area Code 212.) (Telex 126919 a/b PRODROME NYK.)
(New York is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in the USA. Export Credits Guarantee Department's representative in N. America is at the same address.)

Atlanta—British Consulate-General, Suite 912, 225 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (Tel. 524-5856/8, Area Code 404.) (Telex 542517 a/b BRITAIN ATL.)

Boston—British Consulate-General, Suite 4740, Prudential Tower, Prudential Centre, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. (Tel. 261-3060, Area Code 617.) (Telex 940994 a/b BRITAIN BSN.)

Chicago—British Consulate-General, 33 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. (Tel. 346-1810/17, Area Code 312.) (Telex 254432 a/b BRITAIN CGO.)

Cleveland—British Consulate-General, 1828 Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. (Tel. 621-7674, Area Code 216.) (Telex 980126 a/b BRITAIN CLV.)

Dallas—British Government Trade Office, 813 Stemmons Tower West, 2730 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207. ('BRITAIN, Dallas.') (Tel. 637-3600, Area Code 214.) (Telex 730382 a/b BRITAIN DAL.)

Detroit—British Consulate-General, 2200 Detroit Bank and Trust Building, 211 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan 48226. (Tel. 962-4776, Area Code 313.) (Telex 230158 a/b BRITAIN DET.)

Honolulu—British Consulate-General, Suite 1206, 841 Bishop Street, Honolulu 96813. (Tel. 536-1048/9.) (Telex 634161 a/b BRITAIN 634161.)

Houston—British Consulate-General. 1005 World Trade Centre. 1520 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas 77002. (Tel. 223-2301, Area Code 713.) (Telex 762-307 a/b BRITAIN HOU.)

Los Angeles—British Consulate-General, Ahmanson Centre East Building, Suite 312, 3701, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010. (Tel. 385-7381, Area Code 213.) (Telex 677421 a/b BRITAIN LSA.)

Miami—British Consulate, 700 Ingraham Building, 25, S.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida 33131. (Tel. 371-7544/6, Area Code 305.) (Telex 519468 a/b BRITAIN MIA.)

Minneapolis—British Government Trade Office, 922 Midwest Plaza Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402. (Tel. 335-0921, Area Code 612.) (Telex 290122 a/b BRITRADE MPS.)

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Philadelphia—British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. (Tel. Walnut 52430/2, Area Code 215.) (Telex 834636 a/b BRITAIN PhA.)

San Juan—British Consulate, Room 1014, Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. (Postal address: G.P.O. Box 2157, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936.) (Tel. 767-4435 (Area Code 809).) (Telex 365270 a/b 365270 BRITAIN.)

St. Louis—British Consulate-General, 7th Floor, Gateway Tower, 1 Memorial Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63102. (Tel. Main 14688, Area Code 314.) (Telex 447190 a/b BRITAIN STL.)

San Francisco—British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Equitable Life Buildings, 120 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104. (Tel. 981-3030, Area Code 415.) (Telex 340628 a/b BRITAIN SFO.)

Seattle—British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 801 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. (Tel. 622-9253, Area Code 206.) (Telex 329602 a/b BRITAIN SEA.)

(There is also a Vice-Consul at Baltimore and a Consul at Norfolk who will be glad to see business visitors.)

Baltimore—British Consulate, Suite 3406, 222 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. (Tel. 727-1082, Area Code 301.)

Norfolk—British Consulate, 932 Wainwright Building, 229 West Bute Street, Norfolk, Virginia, 23510. (Tel. MA 7-1934, Area Code 703.)

URUGUAY
British Embassy, Edificio Banco de Londres y America del Sud, Cerrito 420, Piso 7°, Montevideo. (Tel. 912501.) (Telex 398439 a/b PRODROME UY 439.)

USSR
British Embassy, Kutuzovsky Prospekt 7/4, Moscow G248. (Tel. 241-1033/4.) (Telex 7341 a/b PRODROME SU.)

VENEZUELA
British Embassy, 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Commercial Tamanaco, Chuao, Caracas. (Postal address: Apartado 1246, Caracas.) (Tel. 911391.) (Telex 23468 a/b 23468 PROCARAC.)

VIETNAM
British Embassy, 25 Boulevarde Thong Nhut, P.O. Box No. 1, Saigon. (Tel. 25194-24610.)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 13 Al Qasr al Jumhuri (P.O. Box 1287), Sana'a. (Tel. 2684 and 5714.)

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, 28 Ho Chi Minh Street, Khormaksar, Aden. (Tel. 24171-6.)

YUGOSLAVIA
British Embassy, Ulica Generala Zdanova 46, Belgrade. (Tel. 645055.) (Telex 11468 a/b 11468 YU PROBEL.)

Zagreb—British Consulate-General, Ilica 12 (P.O. Box 454), 41001 Zagreb. (Tel. 447533.) (Telex 21309 a/b 21309 YU BR ZAG.)

ZAIRE REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 9 Avenue de l'Equateur, 5th floor, Barclays Bank International Building (B.P. 8049), Kinshasa. (Tel. 234836.)

ZAMBIA
British High Commission, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box RW50, Lusaka. (Tel. 51122.) (Telex LS 4115 a/b UKREP ZA 4115.)

British Trade Correspondents

Trade Correspondents generally give part-time service to the Departments of Trade and Industry. Often they are Civil Servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain other territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British Trade Correspondents can assist British business visitors is therefore limited.

AFRICA, SOUTH WEST
Mr. M. A. Isaacson, P.O. Box 29, Windhoek, South West Africa. (Tel. 7983.)

BELIZE
Mr. Gordon Roe, 6 Fort Street, P.O. Box 438, Belize City. (Tel. 2383.)

BERMUDA
Mrs. A. Brackstone, c/o Visitors' Service Bureau, Hamilton. (Tel. 1-2038.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS
The Chief Secretary, Stanley.

GIBRALTAR
The Financial and Development Secretary, Government Secretariat, Gibraltar. (Tel. 2971, Ext. 51.) (Telex 223 a/b SECRETARIAT GIBRALTAR.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLAND COLONY
The Collector of Customs, P.O. Box 503, Betio, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND
Mr. A. G. Ayres, Javelin House, 109 Water Street, P.O. Box 6012, St. John's, Newfoundland. (Tel. 726-8948, Area Code 709.)

NEW HEBRIDES
Development Secretary, British Residency, Vila.

SEYCHELLES
Captain J. Harwood, Mahe Shipping Co. Ltd., Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles.

ST. HELENA
The Colonial Treasurer, The Castle, Island of St. Helena, South Atlantic Ocean.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE
British Trade Correspondent, High Commission Office, Western Pacific High Commission, Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

TASMANIA
Mr. W. T. Loney, OBE, 10th Floor, AMP Building, 86 Collins Street, Hobart, Tas. (Postal address: GPO Box H. Tas 7001.) (Tel. Hobart 343411/2.)

WESTERN SAMOA
Mr. W. W. Ansell, c/o Bank of Western Samoa, Apia, Western Samoa, South Pacific.

Towns and countries in which commercial representation is available

Aarhus, Denmark
Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Accra, Ghana
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Adelaide, Australia
Aden, Yemen
Algiers, Algeria
Amman, Jordan
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Ankara, Turkey
Antwerp, Belgium
Asmara, Ethiopia
Asuncion, Paraguay
Athens, Greece
Atlanta, United States
Auckland, New Zealand

Baghdad, Iraq
Baltimore, United States
Banda Seri Begawan, Brunei
Bangkok, Thailand
Banjul, Gambia
Barcelona, Spain
Bari, Italy
Basle, Switzerland
Beirut, Lebanon
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Benin City, Nigeria
Bergen, Norway
Berlin, Germany
Berne, Switzerland
Bilbao, Spain
Blantyre, Malawi
Bogota, Colombia
Bombay, India
Bonn, Germany
Bordeaux, France
Boston, United States
Brasilia, Brazil
Bridgetown, Barbados
Brisbane, Australia
Brussels, Belgium
Bucharest, Romania
Budapest, Hungary
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Cairo, Egypt, Arab Republic of
Calcutta, India
Canberra, Australia
Capetown, South Africa
Caracas, Venezuela
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Colombo, Sri Lanka
Copenhagen, Denmark

Dakar, Senegal
Damascus, Syria
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Delhi, India
Detroit, United States
Dilkusha, Bangladesh
Doha, Qatar
Douala, Cameroon
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Dublin, Irish Republic
Durban, South Africa
Dusseldorf, Germany

Edmonton, Canada

Florence, Italy
Floriana, Malta
Frankfurt, Germany
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Gaberone, Botswana
Geneva, Switzerland
Genoa, Italy
Georgetown, Guyana
Gothenburg, Sweden
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Hague, The, Netherlands
Halifax, Canada
Hamburg, Germany
Hanover, Germany
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Helsinki, Finland
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Lomé, Togo
Los Angeles, United States
Lourenco Marques, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)
Luanda, Angola (Portuguese West Africa)
Lusaka, Zambia
Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Lyon, France

Madras, India
Madrid, Spain
Malmö, Sweden
Managua, Nicaragua
Manama, Bahrain
Manila, Philippines
Marseille, France
Maseru, Lesotho
Mbabane, Swaziland
Melbourne, Australia
Mexico City, Mexico
Miami, United States
Milan, Italy
Mogadishu, Somali Republic
Monrovia, Liberia
Montevideo, Uruguay
Montreal, Canada
Moscow, USSR
Munich, Germany
Muscat, Oman

Naples, Italy
Nairobi, Kenya
Nassau, Bahamas
New Delhi, India
New York, United States
Nicosia, Cyprus
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Osaka, Japan
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Paramaribo, Surinam
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Panama City, Panama
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Perth, Australia
Philadelphia, United States
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Port-au-Prince, Haiti
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Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Pretoria, South Africa

Quito, Ecuador

Rangoon, Burma
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Saigon, Vietnam
St. Louis, United States
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San Juan, Puerto Rico (USA)
San Salvador, El Salvador
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Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
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Seville, Spain
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Tananarive, Malagasy Republic
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tehran, Iran
Tel Aviv, Israel
The Hague, Netherlands
Thorshavn, Faroe Islands (Denmark)
Tokyo, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Tripoli, Libya
Tunis, Tunisia
Turin, Italy

Ulan Bator, Mongolia

Valencia, Spain
Vancouver, Canada
Venice, Italy
Vienna, Austria
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Warsaw, Poland
Washington, United States
Wellington, New Zealand
Winnipeg, Canada

Zagreb, Yugoslavia
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Government Publications in the Midlands

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 258/259 Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2HE

Imports of cotton yarn

Mr. Frank R. White (Bury and Radcliffe) asked about proposed Government action on imports of cotton yarn.

Mr. Meacher stated: 'In my speech in the Adjournment Debate on 27 November I said that the Government was urgently reviewing the courses of action open to us and that there was no assurance that the present terms of entry to our market for imported yarns would continue.

'I wish to inform the House that our proposals to limit the level of imports into our market of cotton yarn from Turkey and Greece by means of import quotas have been received with sympathy and understanding by our colleagues in the Community. These proposals to apply safeguards under the Mediterranean Association Agreements involved notifying the countries concerned of the Community's decision and discussing with them the level of restraints. This is being done with all speed. The eventual level of restraints will be decided in these consultations. With effect from 25 December 1974 imports of cotton yarn from Greece and Turkey will be subject to import licensing. The Department of Trade will be announcing details of the arrangements as soon as possible.

'We have also discussed within the Community a derogation from the EEC's Common Liberalisation List which will continue to make imports from presently controlled sources, principally India, Pakistan and Hong Kong subject to quota restrictions in 1975.

'These sources will continue to be restricted in 1975. The precise terms of this derogation will be announced shortly.'

Wastepaper

Mr. Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) suggested that the Secretary of State for Industry should encourage the saving of wastepaper by giving advice to the public on its sale value and on the methods of disposing of it.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'The Government is most anxious to encourage a long term co-ordinated expansion of the collection and use of waste paper both as a valuable raw material and a foreign exchange saver. However, the market for waste paper is volatile and in August last an Advisory Group on Waste Paper Recycling was set up under the chairmanship of my hon Friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Industry (Mr. Michael Meacher) to examine the whole question of increased recovery and use. At that time waste paper was in very short supply, but in recent weeks there has been a dramatic reversal of this position. We are in close touch with the industry and share their expectation that the current downturn will be only a temporary phenomenon.'

Timber trade

Mr. Nicholas Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury) asked for the current annual export and import figures for timber and timber products, and for information of steps being taken to reduce the adverse trade balance.

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The figures for the 12 month period up to October 1974 are as follows:

Exports	£99 million
Imports	£1,648 million

Imports of timber are expected to fall appreciably in the next 12 months.

'A special Advisory Group has been set up under the chairmanship of my hon Friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Mr. Meacher) with the objective of promoting the increased collection, recycling and maximum utilisation of waste paper as a partial substitute for imported wood pulp. But whatever measures are taken at home a large adverse balance of trade is inescapable by reason of the nature of the commodity.'

Voluntary price agreement

Mr. Mike Thomas (Newcastle-upon-Tyne East) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to outline the current nature of her voluntary agreement with retailers on the pricing of products important in the retirement pensioners' budget, the nature of the products and her current estimate of the effect on the RPI as it affects retirement pensioners.

Mr. Maclennan replied: 'The objective of the voluntary agreement is to make available, at prices lower than would otherwise have been possible, a number of items of basic foods and other household necessities of particular importance in the budget of lower income families, including pensioners. Lists of the items included in the agreement are given below. Items on the lists have in total increased in price between May and November appreciably less (3.8 per cent) than the General Index of Retail Prices (7.1 per cent).

ITEMS RETAILERS HAVE ON CONTINUOUS OFFER

Bread, standard 14 oz. and 28 oz. white and brown wrapped
Cheese, a low priced hard cheese
Butter, blended or other low priced butter
Baby milk, powdered
Flour, white self-raising and plain, all brands
Apples, Bananas, Oranges } One line
Potatoes, (maincrop) or one basic vegetable
Beef, one cut
Lamb, (one cut) or one weight range of chicken (up to 4 lb.) or chicken portions
Biscuits, one line of sweet, lower priced
Electric bulbs, one standard line
Matches, one line
Toilet soap, one line
Toothpaste and denture powder, Popular size, one line

ITEMS ON WHICH MANUFACTURERS ARE CONCENTRATING PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITY

Sausages (standard lines)
Cooking oil, cooking fat and lard
Margarine
Tea (cheaper lines)
Breakfast cereals (standard lines)
Fish fingers
Frozen vegetables
Instant coffee
Baby/infant foods (packets, tins and jars)
Baked beans
Soups (canned)

North Sea production platforms

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Energy how many orders for production platforms required for use in the British north North Sea basin had been placed in (a) Scandinavia, (b) France and (c) The Netherlands.

In reply, Mr. John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said that four of the orders had been placed in Scandinavia, four in France and one in the Netherlands. Three of the platforms were required to develop the Frigg gas field which lay in both the UK and Norwegian sectors. A further platform was being built partly in the UK and partly in France.

Government incentives for offshore exploration

Mr. Skeet wanted to know what fiscal and other incentives the Governments in Denmark, The Netherlands, France and Italy provided to encourage exploration for, and the development of, commercial fields in their respective Continental Shelfs.

Mr. Smith answered: 'My information is that: (a) no such incentives are available in the case of Denmark and the Netherlands; (b) though there are no specific incentives in the case of France, a special tax regime applies to offshore areas under which, for instance, equipment is deemed not to have been imported into France and not therefore to be dutiable; (c) in the case of Italy there is a 50 per cent exemption from local income tax (which is levied at a rate of 10-15 per cent) in respect of profits ploughed back into exploration and development on the Continental Shelf.'

Common EEC energy policy

Mr. Peter Rost (South East Derbyshire) asked the Secretary of State for Energy if he would make a statement on his latest meeting with the Council of Ministers, on the Commission's draft directives for a Common EEC energy policy.

Replying, Mr. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, said: 'The Council of Ministers on 17 December, which I attended, approved a resolution giving targets for Community energy consumption in 1985; these are subject to six monthly review. A resolution was also approved on a Community action programme on the rational utilisation of energy. Other measures adopted include a directive limiting the use of natural gas in power stations and regulations providing for the notification to the Commission of information about hydrocarbon imports and exports. The Council decided to meet again on 13 February 1975.'

Oil-generated electricity in EEC

Mr. David Penhaligon (Truro) wanted to know the percentage of oil-generated electricity used in each of the EEC countries.

Mr. Eadie said that figures were not available of the amounts of oil-generated electricity used because of imports and exports of electricity for which the fuel source could not be identified. The following were the percentages of total net production of electricity in 1972 (the latest year for which figures were available) estimated to be produced from oil in each of the EEC countries: Germany, 14.9 per cent; France, 33.8; Italy, 55.2; Netherlands, 20.5; Belgium, 51.3; Luxembourg, 20.5; UK, 30.2; Ireland, 64.2, and Denmark, 81.1 per cent. These percentages had been calculated from figures published in *Energy Statistics Yearbook 1969-72* by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in 1973.

Exhibitions and Fairs

First promotion in Spain by Menswear Guild

From C. T. Humphrey, Commercial Attaché, British Embassy, Madrid: The first promotion by the British Menswear Guild in Spain was held during the second fortnight of October in conjunction with one of the country's leading chains of department stores. As a result, buyers from El Corte Inglés, the store concerned, visited Britain to make further purchases of top-class British menswear, for which Spain is a traditional market.

Eleven member firms of the BMG participated in the event, which was officially inaugurated by Charles D. Wiggin, Britain's new Ambassador to Madrid, and by Don Ramón Areces, the 80-year-old chairman of the store. Derek Rose, chairman of the British Menswear Guild, led the 15-strong delegation from the BMG.

The British Overseas Trade Board played an important role in the organisation of the event, which was staged at ten of the store's most modern branches throughout Spain.

Extensive press, radio and street advertising was given to the promotion, whose slogan was 'From Britain – for Men'. Some £676,000 worth of merchandise was bought for the occasion from a number of British firms well-known to the fashion-conscious Spaniard, including Aquascutum, Chester Barrie, Byford, Bonsoir, Braemar Knitwear, Daks-Simpson, Michelsons, John Smedley, Philips and Piper, Alan Paine and the Association of British Hat Manufacturers.

Charles D. Wiggin, new British Ambassador at Madrid (left), and Don Ramón Areces, chairman of El Corte Ingles, at the opening of 'From Britain – For Men' store promotion with the British Menswear Guild in Madrid.

Within hours of the opening, great satisfaction was expressed all round at the undoubted success of the promotion and at the possibilities of greater collaboration opening up with El Corte Inglés which, from a five-man shop in 1940, has now become the largest vertically integrated menswear manufacturing/retailing organisation in Spain with more than 30,000 employees and staff.

To coincide with the event, British Airways held a competition for 25 tickets for Spanish buyers to spend a week shopping in London.

Dusseldorf: Diagnostic week . . .

From G. Rogers, British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: The 6th Diagnostic Week, previously known as Diagnostika and renamed for this occasion, was held 13-17 November. Medica again confirmed the need for a specialised fair and the sponsor, German Society for the Promotion of Medical Diagnostic, and exhibitors alike were very satisfied with inquiries received and business transacted.

The fair took place in three halls and covered an area of 65,000 sq ft. There were 205 firms, of which 185 came from West Germany, 10 from Britain, two from France and four from Austria and Switzerland, respectively.

A concurrent congress, held daily and consisting of almost 400 lectures, seminars and practical courses, was well attended and undoubtedly contributed to the success of the exhibition which attracted 21,500 trade visitors (an increase of 40 per cent over 1973) of which a high percentage came from the Netherlands and Austria.

The British joint venture, held for the second time after the successful 1973 participation, was again sponsored by the British Hospitals Export Council and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. It consisted of seven firms – Coulter Electronic, Flow Laboratories, Mast Laboratories, Oxoid, Searle Group, Wellcome Reagents and Nuclear Enterprises. The three independent exhibitors were British Oxygen, Cambridge Instruments and Vitalograph. All the exhibitors are represented in the Federal Republic and all were very satisfied with the results, although only £18,000 worth of orders were taken.

Participation was regarded as a public relations and marketing exercise and an opportunity of meeting new potential customers as actual orders are seldom taken at such a fair.

The fair authorities will be holding the next event 19-23 November 1975. It will be renamed because of a Medica at Utrecht and will probably be called by its old name, Diagnostika, again.

. . . and art fair

From G. Rogers: British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf: International market of current art (IKI) Dusseldorf, 19-24 October: The 4th IKI again proved that it is firmly entrenched and gaining in overall acceptance, in spite of the competition from the Cologne exhibition run by the European Art Dealers Association. The fair was held at the old exhibition site, taking up three halls with a net area of 80,000 sq. ft. There were 212 galleries from 13 countries and the BOTB-supported joint venture consisted of six galleries most of which had been to IKI before.

The British galleries reported satisfactory to good business. They were sponsored, as in years before, by the Fine Arts and Antiques Export Committee. Actual orders exceeded £120,000 with substantial follow-up business expected.

The fair itself was regarded as having been fairly successful. Some 33,000 visitors were counted, an increase of 30 per cent over 1973. Most of the items sold were in the DM3,000-5,000 price range.

White Rose blooms in Toronto

From the British Consulate-General, Toronto: The White Rose of York was much in evidence – though somewhat out of season – in Toronto early in November when the Yorkshire and Humberside Development Association mounted a lively seminar aimed at attracting Ontario businessmen to invest in this confident, prosperous and progressive area of Britain. The seminar preceeded by a luncheon was held on 6 November at the Park Plaza Hotel in downtown Toronto. More than 200 people heard Mr. F. J. Pillgrem, Deputy Minister, Department of Industry and Tourism, Ontario Government, welcome the delegation on behalf of the Province and wish them well.

After lunch the seminar was addressed in robust hard-sell manner by Stephen M. de Bartolomé, chairman of Spear and Jackson International, the Sheffield saw and tool firm who have Canadian links through a subsidiary in Vancouver; John R. Gorman, manager Canada, British Airways and past President of the British Canadian Trade Association; Dr. Iain Skewis, Director of the Yorkshire and Humberside Development Association and Fred W. Davies, President of York Transport Equipment Co., the Toronto concern whose subsidiary, the York Trailer Co. Ltd., has grown successfully in the Yorkshire town of Northallerton. Mr. J. S. Crowther, chairman of the visiting Association, welcomed the guests to the function.

The last item on the afternoon business agenda was a panel composed of the speakers, the Development Association officials and the British Consul (Commercial) in Toronto; the moderator was Austin Mitchell, the Yorkshire television personality. Questions from the audience covered a wide range of commercial interests in Ontario and probed a number of aspects of the establishment and operation of a business in Britain. Individual inquiries were also noted for subsequent action.

A good deal of interest was generated throughout the day by the businessmen present. At time of writing it is not, of course, possible to forecast what actual investment will flow into Yorkshire and Humberside as a result of the occasion; but if nothing results it will certainly not be the fault of the organisers who worked extremely hard to make the visit not only an effective but also an attractive one.

Each guest was handed, on arrival at the hotel, a fresh white rose to wear, and two shiny new British half-pennies which acted as tokens for pre-lunch drinks. On departure everyone was given a paperweight made from part of the original structure of York Minster wrapped in an informative leaflet describing the cathedral.

A great deal of praise was given to the colourful fact-filled brochures which illustrated the industrial capability, potential and accessibility of Yorkshire and Humberside, and also the enviromental attractions of the area – the Dales, the coast, the historical sights, etc. The British Consulate-General and the British Canadian Trade Association (BCTA) in Toronto worked closely with the visitors in arranging the event.

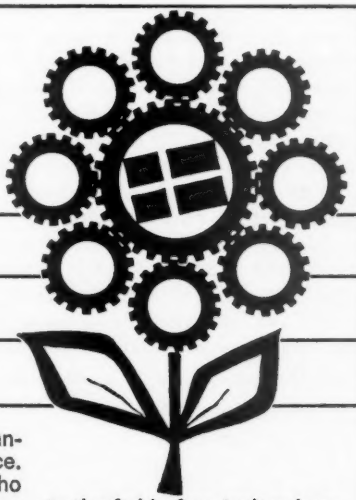
Advertisements for the seminar were run on television, radio and in the local press. Austin Mitchell came out to cover the event for viewers back home.

'T & I' subscriptions and sales

Subscriptions and sales inquiries about *Trade and Industry* should be directed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY, or through any bookseller.

agromek

international messe
for landbrugsmekanisering
21.-25. januar 1975 i Herning



Advanced technical machinery and equipment will welcome you at the Exhibition Centre of Herning where Agromek '75 is held.
Agromek '75 is a continuation of the Agrima and Inter-Agromek exhibitions. The purpose of the exhibition is to bring together all manufacturers of external and internal agricultural machinery in one common exhibition in order to enable Danish farmers and foreign buyers to get a total survey of machinery and mechannical equipment in one place. Danish manufacturers, who export 62 % of the production and are well-known all over the world, show you the latest machinery and equipment for mechanization of modern agriculture.
At Agromek '75 you will get a unique opportunity of studying and comparing new and well-known products. If you want to keep yourself informed on the latest developments within the field of agricultural mechanization you must visit Agromek '75 – an important meeting place for an increasing number of foreign buyers. **Agromek '75 is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.**
Further information about Agromek '75 can be obtained from the Secretariat: **Agromek '75,** 35 D Holmetoften, DK-8270 Højbjerg, Denmark.

Organizers: Danish Manufacturers of Internal Agricultural Mechanization Equipment and The Association of Danish Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery.

Trade Information

Changes in export control of ferrous and non-ferrous metals

The Government announced on 20 December 1974 that exports of ferrous scrap and of reusable and rerollable steel products from the United Kingdom to destinations in other Member States of the European Economic Communities were to be allowed freely without restriction with effect from 1 January 1975. The Secretary of State for Trade has, therefore, granted an Open General Export Licence (see text below) dated 20 December 1974, and effective on and from 1 January 1975, under the terms of which exports to other Member States of ferrous scrap and old metal no longer require individual export licences. Such exports will, however, be subject to control under the provisions of EEC Regulations 1279/71 as supplemented by 2766/71 and must, therefore, travel under the full Community Transit procedure or the simplified rail procedure or, if the TIR system is used, they must be accompanied by a control copy T form. In accordance with the above-mentioned EEC Regulations, the statement 'Exit from the Community subject to restrictions' must be shown in the 'Description of Goods' box on all copies of the T forms, or in the equivalent box on Railway forms. Where a control copy T form is required the statement must be shown in Box 104. Further details of the special control procedures are contained in Customs Notice No. 755, and of the Community Transit system in Customs Notice No. 750. These Notices and any further information are available from local Collectors of HM Customs and Excise. These measures are necessary to provide for the certification by Community Customs authorities that the goods have reached a destination within a Community country.

Exports of ferrous scrap and of reusable and rerollable steel products from the United Kingdom to destinations outside the Communities remain subject to individual licensing. Other Member States are continuing their restrictions on exports of these materials to such destinations.

The Secretary of State has also granted three other Open General Export Licences (see texts below), dated 20 December 1974, and effective on 1 January 1975, covering respectively:

a exports to other Member States of iron and steel products,

b exports to destination outside the Communities, other than Southern Rhodesia, of the goods listed in Part 1 of the Schedule to the Open General Export Licence dated 21 June 1974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 27 June 1974, page 639), but excluding the goods listed in Part 2 of that Schedule, and

c exports to other Member States of the Communities of non-ferrous metals. This Licence amplifies the Open General Export Licence dated 5 July 1974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 11 July 1974, page 74) to the extent that ash and residues containing copper and also scrap and waste of aluminium, copper and of lead are included within the definition of those goods which may be exported freely to other Member States of the Communities without the need for individual export licences: exporters are reminded, however, that these particular materials remain subject to special control procedures of the Community Transit system (see above).

It should be noted that the unrestricted export to other Member States of the Communities of high-alloy ferrous scrap, provided for by the Open General Export Licence dated 19 August 1974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 29 August 1974, page 448) continues to be provided for within the ambit of the new Open General Export Licence for ferrous scrap and old metal referred to in the first paragraph above.

The Open General Export Licences dated 21 June 1974, 5 July 1974 and 19 August 1974 have been revoked.

Export Licence – Ferrous scrap to Member States of EEC
Open General Export Licence dated 20 December 1974 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 (a), as amended (b), and now vested in him (c), hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom to any destination in any other Member state of the European Economic Community of scrap and old metal in which iron predominates by weight over any other metal.

This Licence shall be subject to the condition that the provisions of Regulation (EEC) 1279/71(d), as amended by Regulation (EEC) 2766/71(e), which require anything to be done at or before the time of exportation of the goods shall have been complied with.

The Secretary of State pursuant to Article 10 of the said Order hereby revokes the Open General Export Licence relating to high alloy ferrous scrap granted by him on 19 August 1974.

This instrument shall come into operation on 1 January 1975.

Miss B. M. Eyles,
An Assistant Secretary,
Department of Trade.
20 December 1974

(a) SI 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).
(b) The amending Orders are not relevant to the subject matter of this Licence.
(c) *See* SI 1970/1537 (1970 III, p. 5293).
(d) OJ No. L133, 19.6.1971, p. 32.
(e) OJ No. L283, 24.12.1971, p. 33.

Export Licence – Iron and steel products to Member States of EEC
Open General Export Licence dated 20 December 1974 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 (a), as amended (b), and now vested in him (c), hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom to any destination in any other member State of the European Economic Community of the following iron and steel products:

a all goods falling within headings 73.01, 73.02 and 73.04 to 73.20 (inclusive) of the Customs Tariff 1959, and

b castings and forgings in the rough state.

The Secretary of State pursuant to Article 10 of the said Order hereby revokes the Open General Export Licence relating to iron and steel granted by him on 21 June 1974.

This instrument shall come into operation on 1 January 1975.

Miss B. M. Eyles,
An Assistant Secretary,
Department of Trade.
20 December 1974

(a) SI 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).
(b) The relevant amending Order is SI 1974/213.
(c) *See* SI 1970/1537 (1970 III, p. 5293).

Export Licence – Iron and steel products

Open General Export Licence dated 20 December 1974 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 (a), as amended (b), and now vested in him (c), hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom to any destination, other than to any destination in any other member State of the European Economic Community or in Southern Rhodesia, of the iron and steel products falling within Group 5 of Schedule 1 to the said Order and specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto but excluding the products specified in Part II of the said Schedule.

This instrument shall come into operation on 1 January 1975.

Miss B. M. Eyles,
An Assistant Secretary,
Department of Trade.
20 December 1974

(a) SI 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).
(b) The relevant amending Order is SI 1974/213.
(c) *See* 1970/1537 (1970 III, p. 5293).

References in this Schedule to a heading are references to a heading of the Customs Tariff 1959.

SCHEDULE

Part I

1 All products falling within headings 73.01, 73.02, 73.04 to 73.08 (inclusive), 73.17 and 73.20, and castings and forgings (other than drop forgings) in the rough state.
2 Used products falling within headings 73.09 to 73.14 (inclusive), 73.16, 73.18 and 73.19, in a straightened state which are free from attachments (including bolts and rivets) and have one dimension not less than 1.50 m. (2.50 m. in the case of steel rails and check rails) and the value of which, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, exceeds £75 per tonne.
3 Unused products falling within headings 73.09 to 73.14 (inclusive), 73.16, 73.18 and 73.19, other than:
  ex 73.10 bars and rods (including wire rod), less than 0.9 m. in length,
  ex 73.11 angles, shapes, sections and sheet piling, less than 0.9 m. in length,
  ex 73.12 hoop and strip (other than in coiled form), of which any dimension of the surface area is less than 0.45 m., and
  ex 73.13 sheets and plates, of which any dimension of the surface area is less than 0.45 m.
4 Alloy steel and high carbon steel, falling within heading 73.15, not being alloy steel waste or scrap in ingot form, the following:
  a products in the forms mentioned in headings 73.06 to 73.08 (inclusive),
  b used products in the forms mentioned in headings 73.09 to 73.14 (inclusive), in a straightened state which are free from attachments (including bolts and rivets) and have one dimension not less than 1.50 m. and the value of which, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, exceeds £200 per tonne, and
  c unused products, the following:
    i in the forms mentioned in headings 73.09 and 73.14,
    ii in the forms mentioned in headings 73.10 and 73.11, not less than 0.9 m. in length,
    iii in the forms mentioned in headings 73.12 and 73.13 of which any dimension of the surface area is not less than 0.45 m., and
    iv hoop and strip in coiled form.

Part II

1 Armour plate made wholly or mainly of metal.
2 Magnetic materials, the following:
  a magnetic materials in all forms having any of the following characteristics:
    i initial permeability of 70,000 (using CGS units) or 0.0875 (using Henry-metre units) or more;
    ii remanence 98.5 per cent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;
    iii a composition capable of an energy product:
      a greater than eight times 10^6 gauss-oersteds, (that is, 63,700 joules per cubic metre); or
      b of 4.85 times 10^6 gauss-oersteds (that is 38,600 joules per cubic metre) or more, and having a coercive force of 1,800 oersteds (that is, 143,200 A per metre) or greater;
  b grain oriented sheet or strip having a thickness of 0.1 mm. or less; or
3 Steels, the following:
  a steels containing
    i 10 per cent or more of molybdenum; or
    ii 5 per cent or more but less than 10 per cent of molybdenum together with 14 per cent or more of chromium;
  other than products obtained by casting and having a carbon content of more than 1.5 per cent.
  b stabilised steels, having 38 per cent or more of elements other than iron, one of which must be nickel; any contained titanium must be 0.4 per cent or more and any contained niobium or tantalum, separately or combined, must be 0.8 per cent or more; and
  c precipitation hardening steels containing 4 per cent or more of nickel.

Export Licence – Non-ferrous metals to Member States of EEC

Open General Export Licence dated 20 December 1974 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 (a), as amended (b), and now vested in him (c), hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom to any destination in any other member State of the European Economic Community of the following metals referred to in Group 5 of Schedule 1 to the said Order:

1 Aluminium.
2 Coins being pennies and halfpennies of the United Kingdom dated before 1968 but not more than 100 years old at the date of exportation, other than coins exported in a quantity not exceeding 25 pounds by weight.
3 Copper.
4 Lead and alloys containing 50 per cent or more lead.
5 Metallic residues and metallic wastes.
6 Ferro-nickel melting base.
7 Non-ferrous scrap and old metal, being material in which iron does not predominate by weight over each of the other metals but not including
  a scrap containing 60 per cent or more niobium or tantalum or
  b scrap containing 70 per cent or more titanium.
8 Zinc and alloys containing 50 per cent or more of zinc.

The Secretary of State pursuant to Article 10 of the said Order hereby revokes the Open General Export Licence relating to non-ferrous metals granted by him on 5 July 1974.

The instrument shall come into operation on 1 January 1975.

Miss B. M. Eyles,
An Assistant Secretary,
Department of Trade.
20 December 1974

(a) SI 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).
(b) The amending Orders are not relevant to the subject matter of this Licence.
(b) *See* 1970/1537 (1970 III, p. 5293).

Inquiries about these controls (other than press inquiries and those relating to the special control and Community Transit procedures), and requests for copies of the new Open General Export Licences, should be made to Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (tel. 01-215 4247).

Export controls on ships

The Department of Trade has amended the Export of Goods (Control) Order to bring within export control certain exports now controlled under the Emergency Laws (Re-enactments and Repeals) Act, 1964. The relevant sections of the Act lapsed on 31 December 1974.

The amending Order introduces export controls on warships to all destinations and on certain ships subject to export restriction for reasons of national security if exported for delivery to a limited number of destinations.

Goods imported under an import certificate will continue to be subject to an export or transhipment licence on re-export.

The control will not apply to normal commercial sailings. It will apply to all UK-built warships, other than Royal Naval vessels, to any destination.

A limited range of other ships will be subject to export control if exported for delivery directly or indirectly to a person in Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Romania and the USSR.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

No. 1470: Imports of cigars from the Dollar Area (other than Cuba)

The quota for imports of cigars from dollar sources other than Cuba in the calendar year 1975 will be £500,000 cif, of which not more than £150,000 cif will be available for hand-made cigars.

Applications for licences from traders who received licences under the corresponding arrangements last year should be accompanied by a return of imports in the following form:

'The value of cigars originating in and consigned from the Dollar Area (other than Cuba) which were cleared through Customs in my/our own name from 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1974 was £..... cif.

Firm orders placed for delivery against my/our 1974 licence but outstanding at this date total £..... cif.

Signed .....

Date ..... Status .....
(Owner, partner, company director or secretary)

Applications will also be considered from newcomers who can give evidence of an interest in the cigar or tobacco importing trade.

Applications on form ILB/A should reach the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, not later than 16 January 1975. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2 only the desired value of the licence need be stated; on page 3 *and copy* only the applicant's name and address, description of goods (cigars), and tariff heading ex 24.02 should be entered.

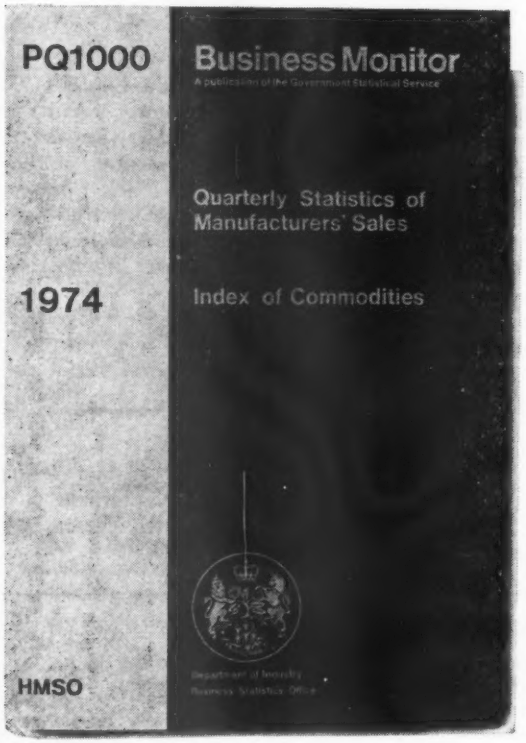
All applicants for licences should in addition state in a covering letter the total cif value required and also how much of their own requirement they would wish for hand-made cigars.

The Open General Import Licence defines the Dollar Area as Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatamala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Details of the separate quota for imports of cigars originating in Cuba for the calendar year 1975 of £5,000,000 (hand-made cigars only) are published in NTI 1471 given on page 27.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-215 5704.

Department of Industry. Business Statistics Office.



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No. 1471: Imports of cigars from Cuba

The quota for imports of cigars originating in Cuba in the calendar year 1975 will be £5,000,000 cif, which, as in the past, will be available for hand-made cigars only.

Applications for allocations under the quota should reach the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, by 16 January 1975. Traders who received an allocation under the 1974 quota should apply stating the amount required. Their request must be accompanied by a completed Declaration and Undertaking in the form shown below. No guarantee can be given that it will be possible to meet requirements in full.

Following the receipt of the applications, applicants will be informed of the amount (in sterling) which has been reserved for them. They should then submit *before* 1 June 1975 to the Department of Trade.

(i) Information as to the amount of their allocation for which they require licences to be issued (a) in their own name; and (b) in the name of other importers;

(ii) An assurance made on their own headed notepaper that firm orders had been placed for delivery by 31 December 1975 for supplies equivalent to the amounts for which they require licences to be issued.

(iii) A separate licence application form (ILB/A) in respect of each licence required. Where an allocation has been transferred, the importer bringing in the cigars should complete the licence application form. Licences, once issued, will not be transferable.

Amounts reserved against the quota will be held available until 1 June 1975 and any reservations which have not then been cleared will lapse, and become available for re-distribution.

Applications will be considered from newcomers who can provide evidence that they are likely to secure orders for importing Cuban hand-made cigars. The undertaking to import hand-made cigars in the form shown below should be completed and enclosed with the application.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-215 5704.

Cuban cigar quota – 1975: Declaration and undertaking given by applicant to the Department of Trade

Name and address of applicant .....

.....

.....

.....

I/we declare that:

a the total cif value of Cuban cigars imported during the period January-December 1974 by me/us against import licences issued in my/our own name was ..... £.....

b the total cif value of Cuban cigars imported during the period January-December 1974 by other importers on my/our behalf to whom import licences were issued at my/our request was as follows:

i Imported by ..... £.....

ii Imported by ..... £.....

iii Imported by ..... £.....

c the total cif value of Cuban cigars imported during the period January-December 1974 by me/us on behalf of other importers against import licences issued to me/us at their request was as follows:

i On behalf of ..... £.....

ii On behalf of ..... £.....

iii On behalf of ..... £.....

I/we further undertake that hand-made cigars only will be imported by me/us under licences issued in my/our name or by any other importer acting on my/our behalf to whom licences may be issued at my/our request in respect of all or part of any allocation which may be made to me/us under the 1975 import quota for Cuban cigars.

Signed .....

Status .....
(Proprietor, partner, company director or secretary)

Date .....

No. 1472: Jute goods on Open Individual Licence

Importers who already have Open Individual Licences (OILs) should return them to Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, for amendment and extension to 31 December 1975. Importers requiring OILs should apply on form ILB/A to Import Licensing Branch for each category of goods. Page 1 of the form should be completed, page 2 left blank and on page 3 and copies the applicant's name and address and the type of goods (as defined in (a) below) should be inserted. An undertaking in the form set out at (b) below must be signed and should accompany each application. Holders of OILs need no longer provide the Department with regular returns of goods imported under their licences.

(a)

1 Common sacking fabrics not more than 150 cm. wide weighing not less than 16 oz. per sq. yd. and having *either* a warp of pairs of single yarns not exceeding 13 pairs to the inch and a weft of single yarns not exceeding 9 to the inch *or* a warp of single yarns not exceeding 13 to the inch and a weft of pairs of single yarns not exceeding 9 pairs to the inch, but not single threads both warp and weft.

2 Plain weave fabrics, not more than 150 cm. in width, weighing not less than 6¼ oz. and not more than 9¼ oz. per sq. yd., having not more than 13 single yarns per inch in the warp and not more than 12 single yarns per inch in the weft.

3 Heavy bags of common sacking fabrics, weighing not less than 16 oz. per sq. yd. and having *either* a warp of pairs of single yarns not exceeding 13 pairs to the inch and a weft of single yarns not exceeding 9 to the inch *or* a warp of single yarns not exceeding 13 to the inch and a weft of pairs of single yarns not exceeding 9 pairs to the inch, but not single threads both warp and weft; and woolpacks being receptacles consisting of four side panels and a bottom panel assembled by sewing, and a top panel secured along one edge only, weighing not less than 8 lb. and not more than 11¼ lb. per pack, made of fabric having a warp of pairs of single yarns not exceeding 9 pairs to the inch and a weft of single yarns not exceeding 9 to the inch or a warp of single yarns not exceeding 9 to the inch and weft of pairs of single yarns not exceeding 9 pairs to the inch.

(b)

IMPORTS OF JUTE UNDERTAKING BY IMPORTER

If an open individual licence is granted in respect of my/our application reference .....to import (please give full description of goods)

I/we undertake to supply to the Department of Trade such information as may be requested about imports under the licence.

Signature .....

Status .....
(Owner, partner, company director, company secretary)

Date ..... Name and address of applicant

.....

.....

.....

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-215 5532.

No. 1473: Imports of cotton yarn from Turkey and Greece

As already announced, on and after 25 December 1974, imports of cotton yarn not put up for retail sale (tariff heading 55.05) originating in, or consigned to the UK from Turkey or Greece will be subject to individual import licensing.

Licence applications, on Form ILB/A, must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant showing in tonnes the level of imports made by him of cotton yarn within the tariff heading 55.05 from Turkey and Greece, respectively, during the 12 months ended 31 October 1974. Applications should be addressed to: Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, 16/20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. The amount licensed will be limited to a proportion of the applicants level of past trade in these goods during the period specified above. Applications for licences will be considered for cotton yarn arriving on and after 25 December 1974 and shown to have been shipped to the UK before 21 December 1974; such applications must be accompanied by a copy of the Bill of lading or the Airway Bill. Licences will be valid until 31 March 1975 and will be taken into account when quota levels for 1975 have been decided.

A further Notice will be issued giving full details of quota levels for 1975 of cotton yarn imports from Turkey and Greece as soon as possible after EEC consultations with these countries have been completed.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-215 5638.

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

Liberia: loan for yacht

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £386,752 loan which Lloyds Bank has made available to the Sea Harmony Shipping Corporation of Liberia towards the purchase of a twin-screw motor yacht.

The vessel is being built by Camper and Nicholsons Ltd., of Southampton, and is scheduled for delivery in the middle of 1975. The loan is repayable over a period of five years.

Services to exporters

The following Government offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. (0222) 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
Priestley House, 1 Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF
Tel. (0532) 443171. Telex 557925/6 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. (0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP
Tel. (090-082) 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

Tariff and Trade Notices

Belgium

Excise duties on mineral oils. The *Moniteur Belge* No. 224, 22 November 1974, published a decree dated 21 November 1974, amending the excise duties on mineral oils. The decree came into force on 1 December 1974. Copies of the decree (in French) are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Excise duties on beer. The *Moniteur Belge* No. 229, 29 November 1974, published a decree dated 28 November 1974, amending the excise duties on beer. The decree came into force on 1 December 1974. Copies of the decree (in French) are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Foodstuffs regulations: eggs. The *Moniteur Belge* No. 231, 3 December 1974, published a decree dated 30 September 1974 concerning the trade in eggs and the use of eggs in manufactured foodstuffs. The decree comes into force on 1 March 1975. An English translation is being prepared but copies of the decree (in French) are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Luxembourg

Foodstuffs regulations: beer additives. The Luxembourg *Memorial* A70, 4 October 1974, published a decree dated 18 September 1974, concerning additives permitted in beer. The decree came into force on 4 October 1974. Copies of the decree (in French) are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Finland

Tobacco tax. The excise tax on tobacco, tobacco products and cigarette paper in Finland is made up of a basic tax and a supplementary charge. Decree No. 731 of 1 October introduced amendments to the list of supplementary charges. The basic tax rates remain unchanged. Details of the new supplementary charges are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Qatar

Pro-forma invoices. The Director of the State Purchases Department of Qatar Ministry of Finance and Petroleum Affairs has stipulated that from 1 January 1975, pro-forma invoices submitted to the Government must conform with the following requirements:

The pro-forma invoice must be original.

It must be stamped and signed by the supplying company/exporter.

The exporting company's pro-forma invoice should give the same serial numbers of the items shown in the Government order sheet.

The pro-forma invoice must indicate the delivery period and validity of the quotations.

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

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Zaire

Cars, furniture, jewellery, watches: tariff and import information. The Zairian authorities announced on 12 December that as from 9 December Zairians intending to import jewellery, watches and furniture must obtain prior permission from the Central Bank. The same condition, in force from 24 November 1974, applies to cars which exceed 95 hp DIN or its equivalent 105 hp SAE.

It is considered probable that the Bank of Zaire will only authorise the importation of less expensive jewellery and watches. Inquiries: OTAR 462/471/472/473.

Sierra Leone

Import licensing. A notice published in *Trade and Industry*, 10 October 1974 (page 74), announced publication of Government Notices 929 and 930 which gave details of the import licensing procedure during the period ending December 1975. These notices have now been amended with effect from 28 November by Government Notices 1234 and 1235 published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette* of 5 December as follows:

Govt. Notice No. 1234

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Government Notice No. 929 published in Sierra Leone *Gazette* dated 12 September 1974, is hereby amended by the deletion therefrom of the following item referred to in the notice.

025-100	Fresh eggs in the shell

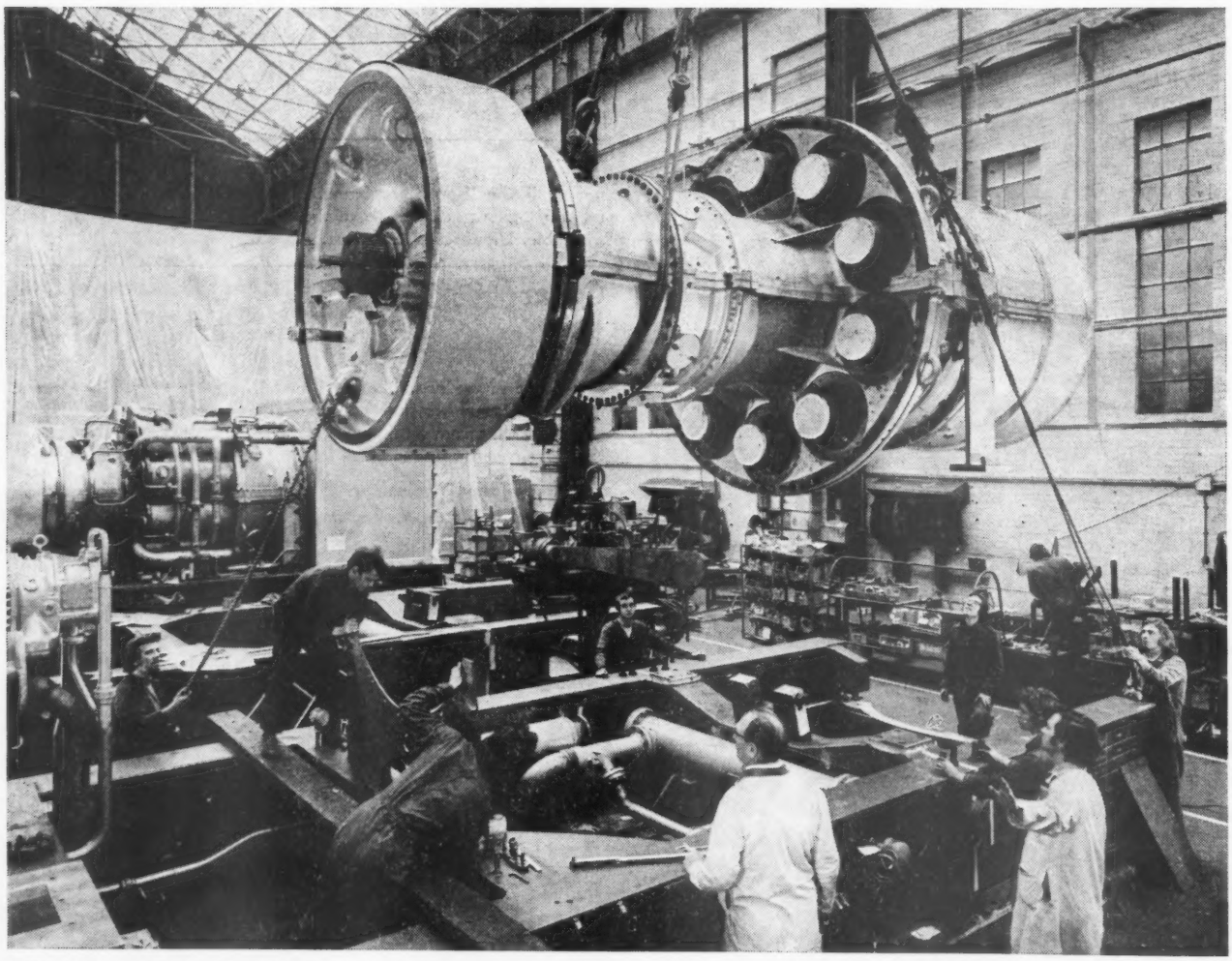
Govt. Notice No. 1235

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Government Notice No. 929 published in Sierra Leone *Gazette* dated 12 September 1974, is hereby amended by the addition of the following items to the customs schedule in the said notice.

013-810	Corned meat in airtight container
055-530	Tomato puree, paste and concentrates
071-300	Coffee extracts, coffee essences and similar preparation containing coffee
099-060	Natural yeasts (active or inactive) prepared baking powders
421-400	Groundnut oil
421-500	Olive oil
421-900	Soya bean oil, cotton seed oil, sunflower seed oil, rape, colza and mustard oil
422-800	Fixed vegetable oil, nes

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.



At the Clydebank works of John Brown Engineering a 30-ton industrial gas turbine unit for Abu Dhabi is lowered into position on its base prior to finishing and testing. Originally manufactured by John Brown largely for the Central Electricity Generating Board, the industrial gas turbine has become one of Scotland's foremost developments in the field of power, with installations in 20 countries representing a total of more than 1,000 megawatts. The Clydebank works is aiming at an output of industrial gas turbines worth more than £30 million a year in the near future. The company's achievements in this direction have been recognised by the Queen's Award to Industry for three successive years. JBE heavy-duty industrial gas turbines are designed for generating electric power or supplying mechanical power for pipeline pumping and compressor stations and marine propulsion. Gas turbine units for remote unattended operation provide single package outputs from 6.5 megawatts to 95 megawatts and multiple-unit combined cycle plants up to 600 megawatts, or mechanical drive power from 7,500 hp to 33,000 hp.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 651, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 20 December 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

braids classifiable under tariff subheading 58.07.20.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, inquiries can be made to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Relaxation of import control. The Minister of Economic Affairs announced on 4 December the addition of 34 classes of goods to the Free List and the removal of some 20 types of goods from the Restricted List. Details of the exact relaxations, which came into effect on 1 January 1975, will be published in South African *Government Gazette*.

The Minister also announced that an advance first round allocation of import permits for 1975, equivalent to 40 per cent of the total permits issued in 1974, would be granted for the following classes or categories of goods:

a consumer goods
b clothing
c confectionery
d alcoholic beverages including whisky

Further permit allocations for 1975 would again be considered after the March 1975 Budget statement of the Minister of Finance. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff amendments. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 6 December 1974:

INDUSTRIAL REBATES

R2278 Items 306.10 and 311.12 – BN 29.11 and 59.01:
1 Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on 2-butenal for the manufacture of flotation reagents.
2 Provision is made for a partial rebate of duty on stitch-bonded wadding of synthetic fibres for the manufacture of impregnated wrapping fabrics.

DRAWBACKS AND REFUNDS OF CUSTOMS DUTY

R2279 Item 511.15 – BN 59.03: Provision is made for a drawback of the full duty on bonded fibre fabrics used in the manufacture of fusible interlinings for export.

GENERAL REBATES

R2297 Item 460.24 – BN 51.04, 53.11, 55.09, 56.07 and 62.02: Provision is made for a rebate of the customs duty on the goods placed on board ship or vehicle, ready for export to the Republic, on or before 20 September 1974. Parliamentary approval will be sought to make the provision retrospective to 20 September 1974, in the Customs and Excise Amendment Act 1975.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Mauritius

Import control of dangerous drugs. The Dangerous Drugs Act (No. 56 of 1974) which was given assent on 5 December gives details of new measures for the stricter control in Mauritius of dangerous drugs, including the provision for import and export licences. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Singapore

Fluorescent tubular lamps: import duty changes. The Singapore Government *Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 4) Order 1974, which amends the schedule to the Customs Duty Order 1971 by deleting code 729 233-1, with its entry, and substituting the following:

Code	Description	Unit	Full	Preferential	Excise
729 223-1	Of 610 mm., 914 mm. and 1,220 mm. in linear measurement	No.	80 cts.	80 cts.	Nil

The schedule lists goods on which duties are or are not leviable when imported into Singapore. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Japan

Car safety regulations. On 21 November 1974, the Japanese Ministry of Transport published in the *Official Gazette* a new 17-point set of safety standards for automobiles as part of the five-year programme for reinforcing motor vehicle safety standards (published 1972). When details of the new standards are received another notice will be published. Meanwhile an unofficial translation of the 1972 programme is now available to British exporters on request. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

New Zealand

Hard chromed bars and rods: tariff changes. The New Zealand Government has issued Customs Tariff (bars and rods, hard chromed) Amendment Order (No. 2) 1974 which came into force on 22 November 1974, amending tariff items 73.10.201 and 73.10.209 to read as follows:

IRON AND STEEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF

No.	Description	Unit	Rates of duty effective on and after 1 July: Year	Normal tariff	British preferential	Other preferential rates of duty
73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision-made); hollow mining drill steel:					
73.10.200	Other	kg.	1974	5%	1%	Aul Free
			1975	5%	2%	Can Free
			1976	5%	3%	CPC Free
			1977	5%	5%	

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

Canada

Radiopharmaceuticals: revised labelling requirements. *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974, gave details of proposals to amend the labelling requirements for radiopharmaceuticals. Information

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Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

letter 431 issued by the Canadian Department of Health and Welfare gives the full revised requirements – manufacturers should make the required label changes within a reasonable time. However, any products leaving the manufacturer's premises or imported into Canada will be expected to comply. Details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 455/456/457.

United States

Canned grapefruit: proposed grade standards. The United States *Federal Register*, 16 December 1974, published details of proposed grade standards imposed by the Department of Agriculture for canned grapefruit and orange salad. A copy of the text is available to British exporters from OTAR, ext. 456/457/7312.

Brazil

Propylene oxide (epoxide of propylene). Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2263 published in the *Diario Oficial da Uniao* of 22 October 1974, reduced, for a period of one year, the duty on propylene oxide (BN 29.09.04.00) from 15 per cent to 0 per cent.

Import duty on bicycle tyres and inner tubes. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2252 of 11 October 1974, restored the import duty on bicycle tyres of the following types: $26 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$; $26 \times 1.75 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$; $26 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$; and inner tubes of type 'C-26' under headings BN 40.11.01.99 and 40.11.02.00. The duty on these items is now 85 per cent.

New reference prices for spanners. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2235, established new reference prices for various types of spanners and wrenches falling under headings 82.03.03.00; 82.05.06.00 and 82.05.07.99.

Extension of duty reduction on caustic soda. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2253 of 11 October, extended for one year the duty reduction on caustic soda, under heading BN 28.17.

Import duties on flasks. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2254 of 11 October 1974 set, for a period of three months, the duty on 'Flasks of clear glass, of 600 $cm.^3$, for pharmaceutical use', under BN 70.10.99.00, at 30 per cent.

Agricultural chemicals. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2262 published in the *Diario Oficial da Uniao* of 22 October 1974,

extended for a further year the Import Duty Exemption on the following chemicals for agricultural use:

BN heading	Description
25.03.01.00	Raw sulphur, in bulk
25.10.01.00	Natural phosphates, unground
28.08.01.00	Sulphuric acid
28.08.02.00	Oleum
28.10.02.03	Orthophosphoric acid
28.16.01.00	Liquid ammonia
28.39.19.01	Potassium nitrate with a content of KNO_3 of 98% or less

Duty exemptions on iron and steel products. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2250 of 30 September 1974, exempted from import duty products under the following headings:

73.10; 73.11; 73.14; 73.15 and 73.18

These exemptions are applicable only when local production is insufficient to supply needs or is non-existent, and will be applied through global quotas.
Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Colombia

Mining regulations. Colombia has recently issued the following regulations:

Decree No. 2310 of 28 October 1974, which establishes new rules for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons;

National Council of Economic and Social Policy Resolution No. 18 of 27 September 1974, which establishes special rules regarding foreign investment in the nickel mining sector.

Inquiries: CRE2 tel. 01-215 5288.

Tariff amendments. Decree No. 2133 of October 1974, expands heading 84.38.90.00 to include item 84.38.90.03 (needles) subject to a duty of 30 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Proposed prohibition on advertising alcoholic beverages. A draft law prohibiting the advertising of alcoholic beverages has been introduced in the Colombian Chamber of Representatives and has been favourably reported on by the Fifth Commission of the Senate. It therefore now only requires the approval of the full Senate to become law. An unofficial translation of the draft law is tabulated below:

Article One: Any form of publicity in the national territory inviting, predisposing or inciting the consumption of distilled spirits and intoxicating beverages is hereby prohibited.

Article Two: This prohibition shall be applicable to all firms of producers and importers, as well as all legal or natural persons and social organisations which are engaged in the production, importation, trade or sale for consumption of intoxicating beverages whether of local or foreign manufacture.

Article Three: State officials responsible for the enforcement of this law, who through action or omission would permit its infringement, shall be liable to dismissal from their posts as guilty of misconduct. Should this law be infringed by any private party, he will be fined in each instance 5,000 pesos to 50,000 pesos.

Article Four: Any publicity firm used to infringe this law will be liable to temporary suspension of its licence (or to final suspension on second offence) and to fines of 5,000 pesos to 50,000 pesos.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476

Peru

External payments. Notice No. 11-74 of the Private Sector Transactions Board provides for the relaxation of the regulations on the 180 day financing arrangement introduced in May.

1 (a) Foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals are exempt from all necessity of finance; (b) Intermediate and/or finished products are subject to financing of not less than 90 days; (c) Other products are subject to financing at 120 days.

2 Imports whose C & F value does not exceed the sum of US$5,000 per shipment, and up to a maximum of US$50,000 per year, are exempt from the necessity of financing.

3 In addition to the exception from financing dealt with in the previous paragraph, imported goods to a value not exceeding US$2,000 C & F per shipment are exonerated from the necessity of obtaining documentary credit or letter of guarantee.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Bolivia

Duty concession on sports equipment. Decree No. 10954 freed sports equipment from the payment of import duties where either quantity, quality or technical aspects could not be reproduced in Bolivia. Sports equipment will however still be liable to the services rendered tax and the development of the North West Tax.

Decree No. 11745 extends the range of this concession to include constructional materials and office equipment for the sports' substructure, used for the realisation of the VIII Bolivian Sports Games (in 1977).
Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate Regional Office for firms outside London, and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The Department, in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the Commercial Officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department of Trade would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas Commercial Officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the Department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

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Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
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European Community

Tariff quotas for imports from third countries

An order which came into operation on 1 January 1975 provides for the implementation and administration of the United Kingdom's share of a number of tariff quotas to be opened by the European Economic Community for 1975 for imports from third countries. The goods concerned are:

newsprint, certain coniferous plywood, ferro-silicon, bullion and other unwrought lead, three kinds of unwrought magnesium, unwrought zinc, certain silk yarns, certain fresh eels, certain dried grapes, and certain handwoven fabrics and handicrafts imported from a number of (developing) countries that certify that the goods are handmade (for some handmade items the quota opens on 1 April 1975).

The Order – the Customs Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 9) Order 1974 specifies the tariff headings concerned and the rates of duty (mainly zero) applicable within the quotas. Except in the case of bullion lead, qualifying imports will be debited against the United Kingdom's shares of the quotas in the order in which importers deliver entries for home use containing claims for relief under the quota (see Customs Notice 771 and amendments which may be obtained free from any office of HM Customs and Excise); but in the case of newsprint claims under the quota may be made only by certain importers to whom a certificate has been issued by the Department of Trade (see *Trade and Industry*, 5 December 1974, page 539).

Tariff quotas provide for the importation of specified amounts of goods at zero or reduced rates of duty. Any goods that do not qualify for the quotas are charged the normal rate of duty.

Inquiries: Tariff Division 2, Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Iron and steel products

An order came into operation on 1 January 1975 providing both for the opening of duty-free tariff quotas on certain iron and steel products and for suspensions of duty for certain other iron and steel products imported from developing countries under the Generalised Tariff Preference Scheme of the European Communities. The Order sets out the tariff headings concerned, the countries from which the goods may be imported and the amounts of the United Kingdom's share of the tariff quotas. The relevant Decisions of the European Coal and Steel Community (74/596/ECSC and 74/597/ECSC) are published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L.329 of 9 December 1974, obtainable from HM Stationery Office.

The Order – the Import Duties (Quota and Other Reliefs) (No. 2) Order 1974 – will be obtainable from the Stationery Office. Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Division 2, Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ. Information concerning administration of tariff quotas may be found in Customs Notice 771 and amendments, obtainable free from any office of HM Customs and Excise. General inquiries about GSP should be addressed to CRE1, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, SW1H 0ET. Inquiries to Customs should be made to International Customs Division J3, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, EC3.

Temporary suspension of import duty

Five Orders* providing for short-term CCT duty and UK intra-Community duty ('M' rate) suspensions came into operation on 1 January 1975.

These suspensions are published in Part 12 of HM Customs and Excise Tariff. An amendment to the rates of duty against one item in Part 12 C(ii) – EEC suspensions adopted by the UK – should be made as follows:

		Revised rates of duty					
Item	Description	Full	Common-wealth	Cyprus	Egypt	Morocco/ Tunisia	Turkey
ex 39.02 C XIV a	Copolymers of vinylidene chloride and hexafluoropropylene in one of the forms mentioned in Notes 3(a) and (b) to Chapter 39 for use in the manufacture of aircraft tyres	9%	5.4%	2.7%	4%	Free	Free

* The Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 20), (No. 21), (No. 22), (No. 23) and (No. 24) Orders 1974, copies of which will shortly be available from HM Stationery Office.

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New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Regulation (EEC) 3103/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1579/74 as regards the advance fixing of the import levy on products processed from cereals or from rice. (*Official Journal* L331, 11 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3104/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2518/74 on the measures to be taken following the all-round increase with effect from 7 October 1974 of agricultural prices. (*Official Journal* L331, 11 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3162/74 laying down detailed rules for the imposition in the event of sugar supply difficulties of an export charge on certain cereal, rice, milk, fruit and vegetable-based products containing added sugar. (*Official Journal* L334, 13 December 1974)

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 3124/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1770/72 on detailed rules of application relating to the additional conditions with which imported wines for direct human consumption have to comply. (*Official Journal* L332, 12 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3146/74 fixing the activating prices for table wines for the period from 16 December 1974 to 15 December 1975. (*Official Journal* L334, 16 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3157/74 fixing the reference prices for wines for the period 16 December 1974 to 15 December 1975. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3158/74 on long-term private storage aid for certain table wine. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 3135/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 193/70 establishing the procedure for giving effect to measures to promote the marketing of oranges and mandarins in the Community. (*Official Journal* L333, 13 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3136/74 fixing for the 1974/75 marketing year the minimum purchase price for oranges supplied for processing and the amount of financial compensation payable in respect of the processing of such oranges. (*Official Journal* L333, 13 December 1974)

Fish and fish products. Regulation (EEC) 3141/74 fixing the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex I(A) and (C) to Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1975 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3142/74 fixing the guide prices for fishery products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1975 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3143/74 fixing the Community producer price for tunny intended for the canning industry for the 1975 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3144/74 fixing the intervention prices for fresh or chilled sardines and anchovies for the 1975 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 3145/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 226/73 as regards the price to be observed at the cif stage for imports of New Zealand butter and cheese into the United Kingdom. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3165/74 introducing an export charge on certain milk products containing sugar. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 3163/74 introducing an export charge on certain agricultural products containing added sugar. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 3164/74 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 389/74 and introducing a special export levy on certain syrups. (*Official Journal* L334, 14 December 1974)

UNCTAD GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES – CORRIGENDUM: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L331, 11 December 1974 contains the text of a correction to Regulation (EEC) 1815/74 (published in *Official Journal* L188, 12 July 1974, page 59), as follows:

Article 1 (1), subheading 62.03 A II b):
for: 'b) Of fabric weighing not less than 310 g./m.^{2} but more than 500 g./m.^{2}',
read: 'b) Of fabric weighing not less than 310 g./m.^{2} but not more than 500 g./m.^{2}'.

EEC/BANGLADESH AGREEMENT – JUTE PRODUCTS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L323, 3 December 1974, contains the text of Decision 74/589/EEC on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on trade in jute products.

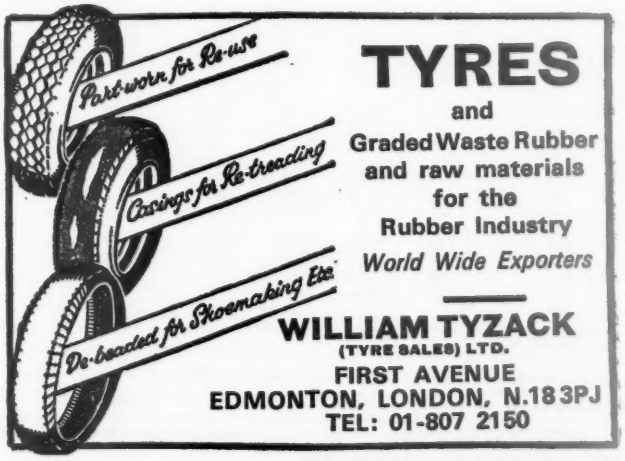
The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L323, 3 December 1974 contains the text of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on trade in jute products.

Inquiries: Department of Trade, Chemical and Textiles Division, Millbank Tower, Milbank, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 6207.

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION – COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C154, 7 December 1974 contains the text of proposal for a Directive amending for the second time Directive 73/241/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption.

It should be noted that the text of this Directive when finally approved may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Inquiries: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food Standards Division, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE, tel. 01-216 6804.



Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	95	92	416		42	33	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	324	68	−23	685	−9	694
1971	101	103	100	94	102	−7	−126	52	−4	1,050	285	765
1972	104	109	103	85	115	−39	205	48	3	72	−677	749
1973	109	114	108	90	121	674	374	32	242	−1,198	−2,355	1,157
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	90	107	−36	−62	17	−16	84	−121	205
2nd qtr.	104	108	103	84	115	−27	−106	1	38	121	−64	185
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	82	115	−13	−42	6	−13	−114	−284	170
4th qtr.	106	111	105	83	123	−37	7	24	−6	−19	−208	189
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	111	89	126	257	146	11	32	−192	−351	159
2nd qtr.	109	112	104	86	112	202	61	−9	163	−197	−399	202
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	120	94	68	6	22	−272	−602	330
4th qtr.	110	114	109	94	124	121	99	24	25	−537	−1,003	466
1974 1st qtr.	106	114	111	99	111	−258	−100	8	−73	−964	−1,279	315
2nd qtr.	110	112	102	99	107	216	138	42	11	−990	−1,363	373
3rd qtr.				95	115		216	−30	−28	−981	−1,162	381
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.6	−0.9	−2.9	+0.7	−5.9							
on a year earlier	−1.4	−0.6	−1.2	+9.6	−4.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices: Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count		Exports	Imports
				monthly averages						thousands		thousands		monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972					Series in £ million	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands											
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186		658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129		733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145		761	818
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304		955	1,151
1972 4th qtr.	105.8	106.0	109.2	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179		871	940
1973 1st qtr.	109.9	109.9	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228		878	995
2nd qtr.	109.6	110.1	108.3	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289		931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.7	111.4	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334		996	1,197
4th qtr.	109.4	110.4	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364		1,013	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.4	105.5	109.9	103	101.4†	12.9	214.3	138.4	125.0	543	2.4	285		1,136	1,562
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	107.5	104	107.5	15.8	215.8	148.9	131.7	552	2.4	309		1,304	1,758
3rd qtr.	109.0	110.6	111.0	108	110.2	17.0	216.1	155.8	142.7	600	2.7	306		1,391	1,778
1973 Sept.	110.8	111.8	110.6	129	181.8	9.3	154.7	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349		1,044	1,239
Oct.	111.6	112.3	111.2	127	185.4	9.9	161.7	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363		988	1,385
Nov.	110.5	111.9	112.1	126	186.8	10.3	166.0	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368		1,028	1,304
Dec.	106.2	107.0	112.6	103	188.2	10.6	175.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362		1,025	1,354
1974 Jan.	101.2	102.3	109.2	93	191.8	12.0	210.7	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304		1,012	1,396
Feb.	103.1	106.6	110.2	109	101.7†	13.2	215.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278		1,157	1,599
Mar.	105.7	107.0	110.1	106	102.6	13.5	217.0	142.2	126.5	545	2.4	274		1,225	1,692
Apr.	107.3	109.0	108.1	96	106.1	15.2	217.4	146.3	127.6	546	2.4	297		1,277	1,667
May	107.5	108.6	105.8	105	107.6	15.9	216.0	148.9	131.5	548	2.4	314		1,294	1,776
June	108.6	110.4	108.3	111	108.7	16.5	213.9	151.1	136.1	561	2.5	317		1,341	1,832
July	109.5	111.0	109.3	105	109.7	17.1	214.6	153.5	138.7	582	2.6	317		1,340	1,813
Aug.	109.4	111.4	111.5	102	109.8	16.9	216.7	156.1	145.2	606	2.7	298		1,391	1,711
Sept.	108.1	109.4	112.3	118	111.0	17.1	216.3	158.6	145.9	612	2.7	303		1,443	1 812
Oct.	107.9	108.5	111.6	102	113.2	17.1	223.7 p	162.2 p	148.0	607	2.7	297		1,346	1,781
Nov.			112 p	95	115.2	18.3	228.5 p	165.0 p		608 p	2.7 p	276 p		1,297 p	1,831 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−0.1	−0.2	+3.7	−0.9	+3.4		+3.6	+5.4	+8.1	+7.9		−5 3		+0.3	+1 3
on a year earlier	−2.2	−1.7	+0.9	−17.5	+17.5		+38.6	+27.0	+21.5	+12.9		−13 8		+33.5	+38 1

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Production of man-made fibres in October

In the three months ended October 1974 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 2 per cent more than in the three months ended in July 1974. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in the period January-October 1974 was 10 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1973; output of continuous filament decreased by 8 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 10 per cent.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
3rd quarter	171.4	70.6	100.8
4th quarter	189.9	77.5	112.4
1974 1st quarter	174.0	69.9	104.1
2nd quarter	175.1	71.7	103.4
3rd quarter	149.9	67.1	82.7
1973 July	59.5	24.1	35.4
August	55.0	22.0	33.0
September	56.8	24.5	32.3
October	67.1	27.3	39.7
November	63.0	25.9	37.1
December	59.8	24.3	35.5
1974 January	57.1	21.7	35.4
February	54.9	22.4	32.5
March	62.1	25.9	36.2
April	63.9	25.6	38.3
May	55.9	24.9	31.0
June	55.3	21.1	34.2
July	55.6	22.8	32.8
August	48.5	21.3	27.2
September	45.9	23.1	22.8
October	50.7	25.2	25.5

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87
1969	92
1970	100
1971	106
1972	107
1973	127

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 1st quarter	129	127
2nd quarter	131	128
3rd quarter	118	125
4th quarter	130	129
1974 1st quarter	120	117
2nd quarter	119	116
3rd quarter	109	117
1973 July	120	126
August	112	127
September	124	125
October	137	135
November	134	129
December	120	124
1974 January	112	110
February	122	120
March	125	121
April	131	129
May	116	112
June	110	107
July	113	119
August	106	120
September	109	110
October	116	114

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0531 or 01-212 6474.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
• fifty-three week period

Sales by wholesale textile houses

Sales by wholesale textile houses in October showed an increase of 12 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 13 per cent in August and 16 per cent in September.

The value of stocks at the end of October was 18 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*−3*	..	..
1967	104	*−5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*−5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1973	134	*11*	..	..
1972 3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1974 1st quarter	134	*12*	189	*3*
2nd quarter	131	*7*	202	*18*
3rd quarter	148	*13*	194	*12*
1973 October	184	*12*	162	*16*
November	154	*13*	203	*21*
December	151	*4*	204	*21*
1974 January	83	*−4*	179	*11*
February	135	*8*	184	*9*
March	182	*25*	189	*3*
April	139	*5*	180	*11*
May	123	*8*	206	*19*
June	132	*9*	202	*18*
July	117	*9*	205	*19*
August	141	*13*	207	*15*
September	185	*16*	194	*12*
October	206	*12*	192	*18*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	Oct. 1974	Jan.-Oct. 1974	Oct. 1974
Women's knitted outwear, blouses and skirts	3	10	12
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−9	−9	−10
Women's underwear	18	22	87
Women's hose and children's socks	19	14	1
Women's millinery	19	8	−5
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	14	7	−20
Children's wear	11	11	6
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	13	15	43
Gloves	40	47	37
Piece-goods and nets	−3	−8	−30
Household textiles	1	10	36
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	14	11	18
Boots and shoes	—	8	37
Total†	12	11	18

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (tel. 01-580 2902).

Sales in the carpet industry in October

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in October at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 9 per cent more than in October 1973; assuming 23 working days in both months. In the three months ended October 1974, the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 12 months ago, assuming 65 working days in both periods. The index numbers which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1973 Quarter ended September	149	132.7
Quarter ended December	183	135.1
1974 Quarter ended March	165	141.5
Quarter ended June	186	150.6
Quarter ended September	164	158.7*
1973 July	133	132.5
August	140	132.7
September	177	132.8
October	180	133.1
1974 July	151	157.0
August	157	159.2
September	184	160.2*
October	196	160.9*

* Provisional.

Hosiery and other knitted goods – index of production

In the three months ended October 1974 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 5 per cent less than in the three months ended July 1974 and 4 per cent less than in the three months ended October 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1974 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for other seasonal variations.

1970 = 100

1968	88
1969	98
1970	100
1971	99
1972	100
1973	103

	Including warp knitting	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 1st quarter	97	104
2nd quarter	101	103
3rd quarter	98	102
4th quarter	115	102
1974 1st quarter	91	97
2nd quarter p	105	107
3rd quarter	94	97
1973 January	86	101
February	101	105
March	105	108
April	97	104
May	101	105
June	105	101
July	90	102
August	91	102
September	113	102
October	124	104
November	124	104
December	96	99
1974 January	77	91
February	94	98
March	101	102
April p	96	103
May p	101	103
June p	118	114
July p	85	96
August p	88	98
September p	109	98
October p	120	100

p = provisional

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 27 December 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Review No. 4 – 28th Year	BR/E 37874/29/12/79	10	23 December	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Coming Home	BR/E 37879/29/12/79	25	24 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Flying Scotsman Enterprises
Movietone News 2377	BR/E 37600/29/12/79	7	27 December	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2377A	BR/E 37601/29/12/79	8	27 December	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
(a) When Girls Undress (b) Matratzen Tango	EC 37869/29/12/79	(a) 80 (b) 87	23 December	Antony Balch Films Ltd.	CTV 72 Film-U Fernsehproduktions GmbH, Munich
21 Carat Snatch	EC 37871/29/12/79	87	23 December	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Sofracima, Paris, Fida Cinematografica, Rome and Roxy, Munich
			FOREIGN		
Cinderella Liberty	F 37868	117	23 December	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Sanford Productions, California
Conrack	F 37870	96	23 December	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, California
The Front Page	F 37872	105	23 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, California
The Super Cops	F 37873	94	23 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	MGM Incorporated, California
Freebie and the Bean	F 37875	113	23 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros Incorporated, California
Open Season	F 37876	104	23 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Impala SA, Madrid
Thomasine and Bushrod	F 37877	94	23 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	The Thomasine and Bushrod Co., California
Badlands	F 37878	94	23 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Pressman-Williams, Badland Ltd., California

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	19 Dec. 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	12 Dec. 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	5 Dec. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	12 Dec. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	14 Nov. 1974
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
new registrations:	
Liquidity	12 Dec. 1974
Gt. Britain (M)	28 Nov. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	26 Dec. 1974
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
Energy trends (M)	5 Dec. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	26 Dec. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	21 Nov. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	12 Dec. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	5 Sept. 1974
household consumption (Q)	14 Nov. 1974
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	28 Nov. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	12 Dec. 1974
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	26 Dec. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	5 Dec. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	26 Dec. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	19 Dec. 1974
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Oct. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	7 Nov. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	28 Nov. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	26 Dec. 1974
estimated figures (M)	12 Dec. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	31 Oct. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	26 Dec. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	26 Sept. 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	26 Dec. 1974
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	19 Dec. 1974
Retail prices index (M)	26 Dec. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	5 Dec. 1974
provisional figures (M)	12 Dec. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	5 Dec. 1974
stocks (M)	19 Dec. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	26 Dec. 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	5 Dec. 1974
retail (M)	19 Dec. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	21 Nov. 1974
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	12 Dec. 1974
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	12 Dec. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	12 Dec. 1974
wool output (M)	12 Dec. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	7 Nov. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	19 Dec. 1974

Department organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	This week
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	26 Dec. 1974
ECGD local offices	7 Nov. 1974
Guide to Departments	5 Dec. 1974
Official Receivers' offices	26 Dec. 1974
Programme of trade promotions	17 Oct. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	26 Dec. 1974

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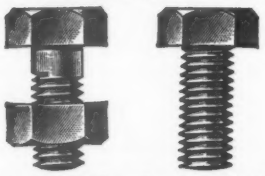

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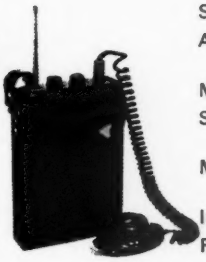

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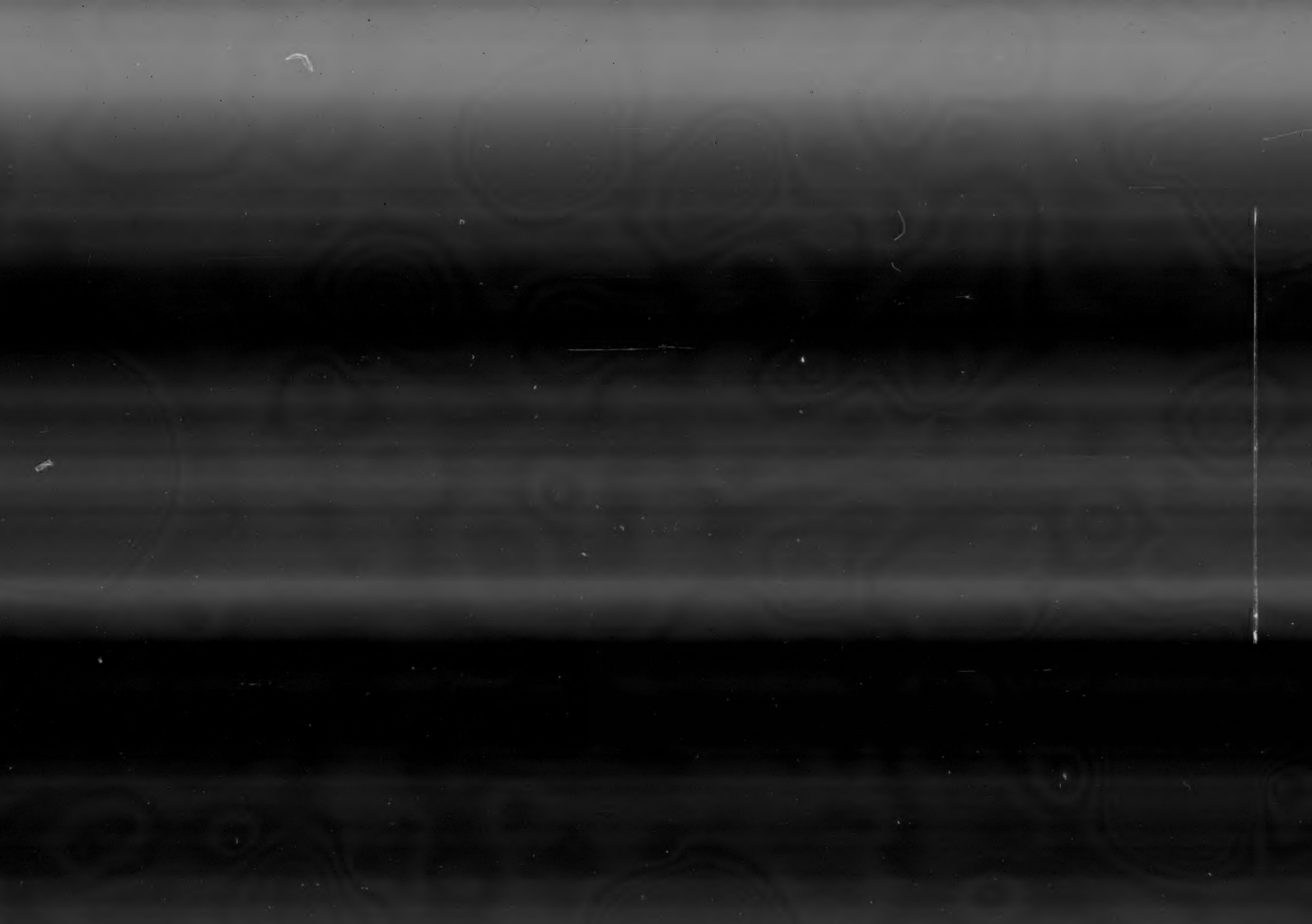
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